

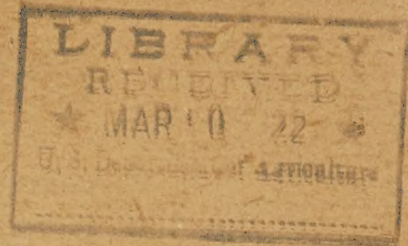
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REPORTS   OF   COMMITTEES

Adopted by the

NATIONAL   AGRICULTURAL  
CONFERENCE

---

With List of Committees

and

Index.

---

January 23--27, 1922,

Washington, D. C.



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## AGRICULTURE AND PRICE RELATIONS

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The overwhelming drop in the purchasing power of the American farmer is one of the salient features of the drastic liquidation that has taken place in the last two years. The decline in the price of the things the farmer sells has been so much greater than the decline in the prices of the goods he buys that his purchasing power has been reduced by one half in the brief period of two years. This unequal liquidation of prices is the primary cause of the inability of manufacturers to sell their goods. It has resulted in failures of some, and the practical insolvency of many, of the important industrial concerns of the nations. This has been the primary cause of disastrous unemployment of millions of industrial workers.

Farmers are not corporations. Each generation starts anew. The usual steps in becoming a farmer are to work as a hired man until sufficient money is saved to become a tenant. If successful as a tenant he buys a farm as soon as he is able to make a small payment. Any one of the million men who had the energy to become a tenant or owner in the last few years is fortunate indeed if he does not lose his life time savings. The wholesale discouragement of the most progressive young men in so great an industry is a national calamity. The progressive farmer who has used the most successful methods has suffered most. The inevitable reaction from these conditions will be felt by the nation for years to come if the inequality of the purchasing power between different groups in our population is not quickly adjusted.

The conference declares that no revival of American business is possible until the farmer's dollar is restored to its normal purchasing power



when expressed in the prices paid for the commodities which the farmer must purchase, and the conference further declares that by right the men engaged in the agricultural field are entitled to a larger return than they have heretofore received for the service they give society.

An important step in reducing major causes of high prices is the adoption of uniform cost accounting system for farming industries and commerce and the standardization of the products of the farm and of the factory and the availability of resultant data to authorized agencies that are equipped and competent to suggest improved methods.

The manufacturer has in the past quickly adjusted his production to price recessions, while the farmer has not. When farm production is so large that the product cannot be sold for prices that will maintain a reasonable standard of living on the farms, the supply is too large. We recommend that the farmers and the farm organizations consider the problem of world supply and demand and make comprehensive plans for production programs so that they may be able "to advise their members as to the probable demand for staples, and to propose measures for proper limitation of acreage in particular crops", as pointed out by the President of the United States.

In the future we must insist that labor and capital employed on the farm receive from the hands of the Government the same measure of tariff protection that is accorded labor and capital in other industries.

This Committee submits the following resolutions:

1.- RESOLVED, that this Conference congratulates the President of the United States for having the courage and the foresight to call, for the first time in American history, a conference representing every phase of American agriculture. We commend not only this action of our President but



most heartily approve his clearcut and constructive address to the Conference. We commend the Secretary of Agriculture for making the conference possible, and the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry for its valuable published report, and we commend and approve the action of those members of the House and Senate, comprising the Agricultural Bloc, who, regardless of party, so early saw the emergency, and have so consistently supported a constructive program for the improvement of agriculture and the bettering of rural life.

2. WHEREAS, the present agricultural depression is admittedly an outgrowth of disturbed world equilibrium caused by war. Stabilization of agriculture in the future depends in no small degree on friendly world relations.

RESOLVED, that this Conference of farmers notes with profound satisfaction, the presence of a world conference for the limitation of armament, now in session at Washington, and approves most heartily the forward-looking program of the American Delegates to this Conference, and trust they may be adopted by our own and the nations of the world.

3. WHEREAS, the surplus production of many products of American farms have long found and now find their main market in European countries are also now large public debtors to the United States. These are facts of importance to every business interest in this country.

RESOLVED, that this Conference therefore urge the administration to use its good offices and its commanding position as a creditor country to aid in the industrial rehabilitation of Europe.

4. WHEREAS, periods of rising prices such as extended from 1897 to 1920 and periods of falling prices such as that from the close of the Civil War until 1896 work great injustices and cause unnecessary and acute



friction. These radical fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar take money from some groups and give it to others. It leads necessarily to industrial instability. Inasmuch as some form of stabilized dollar offers hope for averting in some measure this conflict and industrial losses,

RESOLVED, that this Conference recommends that Congress appoint a special investigating committee to examine various plans for stabilizing the dollar and to report any practical scheme which will minimize the manifest injustices between debtor and creditor and producing and consuming classes which result from these shifts in the general price level.

5. WHEREAS, owing to the large volume of American Agricultural products which must necessarily be sold upon foreign markets, it is impossible to formulate a satisfactory policy for American agriculture without a complete knowledge of the course and direction of recovery in agricultural production abroad.

RESOLVED, that this Conference recommend that the Department of Agriculture take the necessary steps to get full information with respect to production and demand abroad and to make this information available periodically to the American farmer.

6. WHEREAS, retail prices have not declined as rapidly in recent months as have wholesale prices. The result has been to reduce the consumption of farm products and to lower the purchasing power of the city consumer for the output of other industries, thus at once causing in part and contributing materially to the severity of the crisis through which we are passing.

RESOLVED, that this Conference commends the measures that the Departments of Justice and Commerce have taken by publicity and otherwise, to reduce retail prices and urges more vigorous action thereon.



7. RESOLVED, that this Conference recommends that every instrumentality of the Government of the United States be exercised to put the Agricultural Industry on a par with other industries both as to remuneration, education, and general standard of living.

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Personal and Collateral Credit

Believing that the permanent banking machinery of the country is not adequately adapted to meet the farmers' requirements for operative and marketing credits, such as are now temporarily available through the War Finance Corporation, and believing that until such deficiency is provided for agriculture can never reach its greatest development, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED:

FIRST. That this conference urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation to meet this need for short-term credit of from six months' to three years' time.

SECOND. That such legislation shall empower any agency of the Government (1) to discount for any national bank, state bank, trust company, incorporated live stock loan association, or savings institution, with its endorsement, any note or other such obligations, the proceeds of which have been advanced or used in the first instance for an agricultural purpose, or for the raising, breeding, fattening or marketing of live stock, and (2) to make loans direct to any cooperative association organized under the laws of any state and composed of persons engaged in producing staple agricultural products, if the notes or such other obligations representing such loans are secured by warehouse receipts covering such products. Such loans or discounts should have a maturity at the time they are made or discounted of not less than six months nor more than three years. Such agency may, in its discretion, sell loans or discounts with or without its endorsement.



Such agency shall be authorized to issue and to sell debentures or other such obligations with a maturity of not more than three years when secured by a like face amount of cash or notes or other such obligations discounted or representing loans made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Any Federal Reserve Bank should be authorized to rediscount for such agency notes or other such obligations discounted or representing loans made as above referred to. Any Federal Reserve Bank should likewise be authorized to buy and sell debentures, and other obligations issued by such agency.

THIRD. That if an agency as above described, and for the purposes above mentioned, is not authorized by Congress, then this Conference requests that the Congress at the proper time extend the period of activity of the War Finance Corporation from July 1, 1922, until such time as may seem necessary and proper.

FOURTH. That Section 14, paragraph 1, of the Federal Reserve Act be amended so as to give the Federal Reserve Banks the authority to buy and sell, with or without the endorsement of a member bank, notes secured by warehouse receipts covering readily marketable non-perishable agricultural staples or by live stock, of the kinds and maturity now eligible for rediscount under the Act.

FIFTH. That in the selection of members of the Federal Reserve Board and the directors of the Federal Reserve Banks due representation shall be given to agriculture, merchandising and manufacturing to the end that credit policies may the more surely comprehend the welfare of all basic industries.



The Federal Farm Loan System.

Whereas, there is now greater need than ever for land credit at reasonable rates; and

Whereas, the Federal Farm Loan System has been somewhat hampered in its development, and has been somewhat modified in its original plan by the exigencies of war and war finance; and

Whereas, the principle of cooperative credit is still new in our country and, therefore, lacks appreciation by large numbers of our people,  
BE IT RESOLVED:

FIRST. That we urge the Farm Loan Board to continue to employ extraordinary efforts in the sale of farm loan bonds, and that the Congress pass appropriate legislation to create an agency within the Farm Loan System to market its bonds.

SECOND. We recommend that officers of the Board, and of the banks, diligently and persistently maintain and promote by administration and education the cooperative features of the Farm Loan System.

THIRD. We submit that cooperation succeeds by acts of cooperative responsibility, and we recommend that the Congress provide expediently and progressively for representation by the shareholders in the directorates of the banks.

FOURTH. We suggest to the administrative authorities that the most liberal dividends consistent with safe business practice will encourage membership in the loan associations.

FIFTH. We recommend that as soon as the needs of small borrowers and the available funds of the system will permit, the borrowing limit be raised, by amendment of the Act, from \$10,000 to \$25,000.



SIXTH. We recommend that the Congress amend the act to permit the joint-stock land banks to issue bonds in the amount of twenty times their capital.

SEVENTH. We urge upon all persons the desirability and absolute safety of Federal Farm Loan bonds, both as investments for surplus monies and as furnishing substantial assistance to agriculture.

EIGHTH. Be it further resolved that we approve the recommendation of the Federal Farm Loan Board in its last annual report, that the Farm Loan Act be amended to liberalize the purposes for which loans may be made, so that they can be made under the System to any actual farmer to liquidate any indebtedness.

#### International Credit.

We trust that it may not seem inconsistent with prudent policies of state for the United States at the proper time to participate in a conference for economic and financial reconstruction in Europe to the end that we may counsel with the principal customers for our products concerning their present difficulties and future needs, that they may understand our situation, that we may understand theirs, and that we may ascertain what we may expediently do within the limitations of our constitution and our established American policies to accommodate them and ourselves through sound credit arrangements by international financial institutions, or otherwise, in helping to stabilize exchange and thereby to stimulate international trade which is one of the chief factors in determining the value of our products and in restoring the normal commerce of the world.

#### Agricultural Insurance.

WHEREAS the Government, through scientific research, has provided safeguards for agriculture and the live stock industry against plant and animal diseases, and



WHEREAS, farmers are subject to the hazards of loss from insect depredation or other pests, or loss from the elements, against which they have no adequate means of protection, and

WHEREAS, the furnishing of such protection would greatly stabilize and materially improve the credit risk of our national agriculture,

Now, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that

This national Conference on Agriculture recommends that the United States Congress take steps to investigate the subject of crop insurance with the view of determining the practicability, or expediency of creating a crop insurance bureau.

Taxation.

WE RECOMMEND:

FIRST: Stringent economy in the administration of our present laws and that further legislation requiring the appropriation of money be subject to the acid test of necessity.

SECOND. A constitutional amendment prohibiting issuance of tax free securities, PROVIDED: That inasmuch as agricultural lands and mortgages are both taxed, and that agriculture is a fundamental industry upon which all industries depend, nothing in these resolutions shall apply to bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act or any amendment thereto.

THIRD. That if additional revenue be needed we recommend the reenactment of an excess profits tax on corporations.

FOURTH. That we positively and earnestly protest against any consumption, or sales, or manufacturers' tax, or any other tax which shifts



the burden on to those least able to pay, on to the necessities of life, and has proved disappointing financially and unjust socially wherever tried.

FIFTH. That agriculture receive the same just and equitable consideration as industry in framing the tariff.

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## TRANSPORTATION

SECTION A  
RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

On the basis of present agricultural prices existing levels of freight rates on basic agricultural commodities constitute an excessive burden upon the agriculture of the country, and if long continued will result in re-locating much of our agricultural production with consequent modification of railroad revenues and revenue-producing centers.

Wherefore, it is recommended as follows:

1. That the freight rates on farm products, live stock and the products of allied industries be reduced to the rates in effect August 25, 1920, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission put the above reductions into effect at once, and further reductions as rapidly as reductions in operating expenses will justify.

That the carriers be directed to readjust freight rates on other commodities as quickly as possible upon the basis of what the various classes of traffic will reasonably bear. That those rate relationships between producing districts and markets which existed prior to the application of general percentage or horizontal rate increases, and which destroyed said relationships, unfairly increasing the advantages held by certain sections over others should be corrected, and the relationships should be restored as they existed prior to the war so far as conditions will permit.

II. We believe that Section 15-A of the Interstate Commerce Act, containing the provisions as to the fixed amount of return that must be



provided for if possible on the aggregate value of railroad properties, regardless of the economic conditions, is fundamentally unsound, and we recommend its immediate repeal in its entirety.

III. The full powers of the State Railroad Commissions as they existed immediately prior to the Federal control of railroads (except as to the control and distribution of cars in interstate commerce) should be restored by act of Congress at the earliest possible date.

IV. The railroads are seeking to fix a valuation upon their properties which will include the so-called "land multiple," on the theory that if they had to re-purchase such lands today the cost of condemnation proceedings and damage to adjoining property would compel the payment of more than twice the present value of their lands. This theoretical basis would increase the present transportation burden of a return upon several hundreds of millions of dollars. We urge upon Congress the prompt passage of a law which will effectually prevent such a method of valuation.

V. We are opposed to the many abuses that have grown up through violations of the principle of the long and short haul clause which requires that rates to intermediate points shall not exceed the rates between the more distant points. For many years the inter-mountain states were discriminated against by the charging of more for the short hauls than for the long hauls. This situation has been corrected, but today there is an effort to change this, and we earnestly recommend to the Interstate Commerce Commission that no change shall be made in the present adjustment.



VI. This committee recognizes the urgent need of extensive and prompt additions to the refrigerator car equipment of the carriers, and the repairing or rebuilding of much of the present equipment to adequately and safely handle the perishable crops of the country. The committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the carriers give this question prompt attention; that as rapidly as conditions permit a sufficient number of new refrigerator cars be built and such part of the present equipment as is inefficient be brought to a state of efficiency by repair or rebuilding; that in determining the type of car to build, cars of less efficiency than the standard refrigerator car as adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Railroad Administration should not be built. That the same principle govern so far as possible in rebuilding.

That refrigerator cars be standardized as to essential construction to permit prompt and economical repairs and replacement of parts.

VII. That we commend the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railway companies for their recognition of agriculture as the basic industry of the country and for their action in effecting certain general reductions in the freight rates on agricultural products.

In conclusion, we insist that the railroad corporations and railroad labor should share in the deflation in charges now affecting all industries. This is essential to the restoration of normal conditions in agriculture and it is essential to the welfare of the entire community. We earnestly appeal to those in authority to take such action as may be necessary in order to accomplish that result.



## SECTION B WATER TRANSPORTATION

Adequate and cheap transportation is of the highest importance for the full development of our agricultural activity as well as of the economic life of the Nation generally. The facilities afforded by the railways, likely to be taxed to their capacity by the next revival of traffic, should be supplemented by, and coordinated with, a system of waterways which will insure an outlet to the markets of the world for the products of our soil, mines, and factories, upon a basis that will enable our producers to compete successfully in those markets.

We have built our national institutions with our centers of production 1200 to 1500 miles distant from our principal centers of industry and population. This has been brought about through a continuing process of new land settlements with heavy drafts on virgin fertility of soil aided by the remarkable development of labor saving machinery and the general advancement of agricultural knowledge and processes. Low costs of farm production have enabled the farmer to withstand up to this time the long rail haul on his own commodity as well as upon his purchases. There has been a continually increasing spread between farm prices and consumers' prices and this has occasioned serious detriment to the basic producer. A part of this margin is due to costs of transportation. While there can be and must be some reductions in railroad rates, it is not probable that they will ever again reach the pre-war basis, and the farmer must look to waterways as an important means of affording relief.

We have a system of great rivers and lakes reaching the heart of our great productive areas capable of being developed into economic boat carriers of immense tonnage. In their development lies our greatest hope



of reduced transportation costs. Other nations have made far greater progress in the development of their inland waterways than we have, and they are giving much attention to the further development of their navigable streams rather than to the extension of railway systems. In opening this conference, President Harding well stated that --

"Disorganized and prostrate, the nations of Central Europe are even now setting their hands to the development of a great continental waterway, which, connecting the Rhine and Danube, will bring water transportation from the Black to the North Sea, from Mediterranean to Baltic. If nationalist prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe, they certainly should not be formidable obstacles to an achievement, less expensive, and giving promise of yet greater advantages to the peoples of North America. Not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced, but a vast population would be brought overnight in immediate touch with the markets of the entire world."

The government, through activities of the War Department which were instituted before the signing of the Armistice built tows and barges adapted to the upper Mississippi. During and since the war, there has been a great increase in navigation on the lower Mississippi River and on the Ohio River. Barges are operating from St. Louis to New Orleans in competition with railroad lines and have demonstrated, not only their efficiency but also their economy as carriers of freight. Especial attention should be given to the possibilities of developing the Mississippi River as an artery of commerce. It is capable of affording cheap and rapid transportation, and we urge that encouragement be given to those endeavoring to restore this waterway to its rightful position among the transportation routes.

The Missouri, Ohio, Red, and many other rivers possess great possibilities. The government should make liberal appropriations for the proper survey of these streams and for conducting experiments in order to deter-



mine the most efficient types of boats and barges for each stream and make improvements as indicated by the surveys. Appropriations for this purpose should be made. Every encouragement should be given for the building of proper docks as well as storage and warehousing facilities wherever a reasonable return can be secured for the money invested. Care should be exercised that the control of all these facilities be held in the best interests of the individual shipper. Particularly should the improvements already under way at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River, making available electrical power as well as opening the river for navigation for 400 miles, be promptly completed.

Shippers should be adequately protected in securing fair and equitable rates for water shipment based on the cost of the service and not influenced by rail rates. Joint water and rail rates should be put into effect, and the Government should exercise full control over interstate water shipping so that all discrimination may be avoided.

An International Joint Commission appointed by the authority of our Congress and the Canadian Parliament has for the past two years with the aid of competent engineers been investigating the feasibility of opening the Great Lakes for ocean navigation through improvements along the St. Lawrence River. The report of this Commission, now before Congress, clearly indicates that it is both feasible and practical to bring ocean carriers into all Great Lakes ports, thus giving the great productive interior of our nation the benefit of direct shipments to the world markets at marine rates. There are no insurmountable engineering difficulties to overcome. The estimated cost of the completed work between Montreal and Lake Ontario as recommended by the engineering board is about \$252,000,000



to which must be added the cost of the New Welland Ship Canal. The total cost would be divided between the two nations. The engineering board of the International Joint Commission reported that the development will make available 1,500,000 hydro-electrical horse-power. This at a very low rate will amortize the cost, principal and interest, within a period of from 40 to 50 years.

We urge that by International treaty and by joint legislation steps be taken to enter immediately upon this most important project.

The people of the United States have invested a large sum of money in the Panama Canal. We strongly recommend that the policy of charging tolls for the passage of ships through this canal be retained. Those sections of the country and those shippers benefiting directly from the use of the Panama Canal should bear the cost of its operation without the taxation of those sections of the country receiving no direct benefits therefrom.

We direct attention to the necessity of providing adequate joint railway terminals at our ports for the economical and expeditious handling of export and import traffic. As a result of a survey of port facilities of South Atlantic and Gulf ports, the Secretary of War and the United States Shipping Board made representations to the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that the charges, regulations, and practices of rail carriers at those ports were preventing the erections of needed terminal facilities, the natural development of the ports, the proper building up of our merchant marine, and the economical carrying on of foreign commerce. We urge the prompt establishment of adequate terminal facilities at all ports.



Finally, we would emphasize the importance of such control of the development of hydro-electric power that the use of electric current be made available to the small consumer on the farm and in the village, and not merely to the great industrial centers, at uniform rates to all users.



Supplemental Report.

Agriculture is our principal basic industry, hence is of first importance, and transportation upon which it must depend is of second, if not of equal importance; and the interests of these two great and vital industries are inseparably linked together so that neither can prosper for any length of time at the expense of the other.

Hundreds of governmental and private institutions and agencies are being maintained and conducted for the purpose of teaching and conveying information with reference to all phases of production in agriculture, and the work done by such agencies has resulted in enormous benefits, not only to the producers but to the public at large.

The failure to establish and maintain an adequate number of corresponding institutions for the development and study of efficient coordination of all the various phases of transportation in the economic marketing and distribution of the products of Agriculture has been, and is continuing to be, a source of very great waste and loss.

We recommend the establishment, independently of Government financial aid, of a National Transportation Institution under the supervision of men who stand preeminent throughout the United States for their knowledge of transportation and their known integrity, including an adequate number of representatives of agriculture.

Such institution to conduct, through the ablest and most experienced men obtainable, research into all phases of every type of transportation including the present condition of each, and as to how and upon what basis the various types of transportation can be coordinated to the best advan-



tage of all concerned; and thereafter furnish to the public full and reliable information, free from bias or favoritism for or against any interest; through instruction to students; through addresses before the public by the principals of the institution and its representatives, and through the press.



## SECTION C HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

Country highways are the farmers' first and principal transportation means of marketing their products. They are the arteries of the economic and social system of the country. On their condition rests the amount of the transportation charge that must be added to the gross cost of farm product and the more fully they are developed the less that weather conditions and soil are allowed to clog the flow of traffic, the greater will be the health of the body politic and the added profusion of enjoyments and privileges to the common people.

The loss from bad roads should be reduced to a minimum, not only to enlarge the farmer's market but to shorten the time and reduce the spread of price between the farmer and the consumer.

The farmer ought to be able to haul to market twice as much twice as often as he has been able to do in the past. If the farmer is to be put in a position to help influence the price of his products by not dumping them on the market for fear of unseasonable weather, he must control the condition of the roads to his markets. Without proper road conditions "orderly marketing" can never be accomplished. Rapid growth of traffic over the highways has been so greatly intensified during the past few years that this method of transportation needs earnest and careful consideration. To this end,

We urge the closest coordination between the three major forms of transportation, so that railways, waterways and highways may each carry the kind of traffic that it can the most economically, expeditiously, and ef-



ficiently serve.

We commend the Department of Agriculture, State Highway Departments and colleges for their research in connection with highway construction, maintenance and transport over the highways and urge full support be given these investigations.

We approve the action of Congress in continuing Federal Aid for the building of interstate, postal and farm-to-market highways under the Department of Agriculture and making appropriation therefor. We believe this policy to be equitable and constructive. We urge Congress to continue this policy for a definite period, so that the States may plan adequate cooperation.

We call particular attention of Federal and State authorities to the growing necessity for regulation of traffic on highways, in order that they may be protected from excessive and destructive abuse. Research into causes of highway wear should be continued by the Department of Agriculture and State Highway Departments and traffic regulated according to the facts developed.

It is self-evident that farm products are the most cheaply transported over well-kept highways. We, therefore, urge that all possible safe-guards should be placed about the maintenance of highways.

Safety of life and limb on the highways is paramount and we favor every effort to make the use of streets and highways less dangerous to all citizens.

We commend the Department of Agriculture for its policy in highway improvement, of providing roads suitable for horse-drawn as well as motorized vehicles and urge that wherever practicable side roads be constructed



adjacent to the metal surfaced portion of the highway.

Rapidly changing traffic conditions on our thoroughfares make the construction and maintenance of our highways an important engineering and business undertaking, therefore, all partisan or political consideration must be eliminated.

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## FOREIGN COMPETITION AND DEMAND

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(1) Resolved that the Conference favor immediate legislation necessary to provide credits for financing the export of surplus agricultural products during the present emergency in so far as it can be done with due regard to general interests;

(2) Whereas, grain now receives a preferential freight rate when intended for export,

Therefore Be It Resolved

That the Conference recommend to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it investigate the advisability of extending such preferential rates to other agricultural products for the purpose of promoting foreign trade;

(3) Whereas, many foreign countries have consolidated their purchases of many basic agricultural products and manufactured products thereof into few and often single agencies thereby limiting and in many cases eliminating all competition in purchasing our products, and,

Whereas, agencies handling farm products, and manufacturers processing same in this country are in active competition with each other in the sale of our products in such countries, and,

Whereas, the Webb-Pomerene Act, to promote foreign trade is so restrictive in its present terms as to make it difficult to successfully organize export associations to meet the concentrated buying in foreign countries, and,

Whereas, the law as now written requires any association organized under it to be solely and actually engaged in export trade, requiring the



financing of such associations and the setting up of elaborate and expensive machinery for carrying on such export trade, and,

Whereas, many farm associations, and manufacturers with established trade marks and brands cannot enter such export trade associations without virtually abandoning their trade marks and brands, and their distributive machinery for handling their export business,

Therefore be it Resolved:

That this Conference recommend that Congress amend the Webb-Pomerene Act so as to broaden the definition of what shall be deemed to be "engaging in export trade," so as to make it possible to facilitate such organizations in this country to meet the one sided situation existing in foreign trade.

That this Conference further recommend that the following amendment, recently introduced by Senator Fletcher of Florida and now pending before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, be adopted:

"An association shall be deemed to be engaged in export trade for the purposes of this Act if it shall promote agreement among its members as to the prices and terms which shall govern the sale of their products to foreign customers; engage in trade promotion abroad, transmit to its members inquiries or orders received from foreign customers for the purchase of their products, agree as to terms of credit and as to the allowance or refusal of credit or of sales to foreign customers and generally promote such agreements and understandings among its members as are necessary to protect them from hurtful combinations and practices of foreign competitors or customers."

(4) Whereas, a supply of potash at a reasonable price is necessary and essential to profitable farming in many sections of the United States,

Therefore Be It Resolved

That this Conference considers that the imposition of a tariff on potash would be detrimental to the agricultural interests of the Nation and therefore opposes the placing of any duty or tariff thereon;



(5) That this Conference recommend that in all tariff legislation full recognition should be given to the fact that every consideration justifying the imposition of duties on other importations applies with special force to all agricultural products, which are produced in other countries on a cost basis greatly below costs prevailing in this country, and that the permanent tariff and all adjustments thereof, should give us as full protection to American agriculture as is given in other industries.

Resolved that it is the sense of the National Agricultural Conference that the time has been reached in the development and history of this Nation when the question of the Tariff should be removed from the domain of partisan politics and the vicissitudes incident to changing political control of the Government;

That the welfare of the Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial interests of this country demand the fixing of a permanent policy in relation to this vital question,

It is therefore recommended.

That Congress as soon as practicable shall create by appropriate legislation a permanent Tariff Adjustment Board to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with such emolument and tenure of office as will remove them from political influence and personal interest; that such board shall be separate and distinct from the present Tariff Commission, the duties of which should be so modified as to require reports of its investigations to be made to the Tariff Adjustment Board in addition to the reports it is now required to make under the law.

It is further recommended that Congress likewise proceed to enact permanent tariff legislation which should be so framed as to permit adjustment



of individual rates or particular schedules of rates within prescribed limitations, and authorize changes therein from time to time, by said Tariff Adjustment Board and thus provide a reasonable latitude in the application of tariff rates to any commodity, or group of commodities, in order that there may be flexibility in the adjustment of said rates to the varying fluctuations of agricultural and industrial trade conditions, and emergencies caused by fluctuations in exchange or other causes, without the necessity of a general revision of the tariff as now required under the present system.

It is further recommended that it shall be made the duty of said Tariff Adjustment Board to apply the Tariff Acts of Congress and fix just and reasonable rates with prescribed limitations to meet changing conditions and in accordance with definite principles set forth in the act. That among the principles that should control in framing such legislation and in the adjustment of rates and schedules, the following should be included:

(a) Reasonable protection of American agricultural and other industries that are subject to destructive competition from abroad, and that are, or promise to be of benefit to the country as a whole, or to any considerable section thereof.

(b) Meeting discriminatory or unreasonable tariffs or regulations direct or indirect against the products of this country.

(c) The prevention of dumping of foreign goods into this country to the injury of our markets.

(d) Maintenance and encouragement of export trade.

(e) Promotion of the interest of the American public as a whole, as well as due consideration of relative standards of living, earnings, and efficiency of labor in this and in other countries.



(7) Whereas, prompt information and facts concerning productive supply and demand in foreign countries, as well as knowledge of costs, and other factors affecting production, are of vital necessity if American farmers are to properly adjust their programs of production and marketing to meet the changing conditions of supply and demand and develop a sound future agricultural export policy.

Therefore Be It Resolved

That this Conference recommends.

(a) that adequate support be given to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in order to facilitate the prompt collection of more and better agricultural statistics in foreign countries and develop uniform methods of crop reporting; and that provision be made for the sending of five delegates to the next general assembly of the Institute to be held at Rome in May 1922.

(b) that authority be granted by Congress in the immediate future for the appointment of agricultural attaches to our embassies in the principal foreign countries producing and consuming agricultural products, for the purpose of gathering and forwarding promptly by cable, wireless or otherwise, data concerning the area and production of crops, live stock production, surpluses and deficits, exports and imports, as well as information concerning the factors affecting present and future production, supply and demand, prices and general agricultural development; such attaches to be men thoroughly trained and experienced along agricultural and economic lines, and skilled in the interpretation of farm facts.







## COSTS, PRICES, AND ADJUSTMENTS.

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Space is not available for this committee to attempt to present detailed figures as to the present situation of the farmer. Intimate acquaintance by the various members with the actual conditions in the chief agricultural regions--such as the wheat area, the corn belt, the range country, the cotton belt, the dairy sections, and others--demonstrates the very serious plight of the farmer as a result of the collapse of the prices of the farm products, while the costs of items which enter into their production have fallen relatively little or, in some cases, not at all. This first-hand information is amply borne out by cost of production figures gathered by the Department of Agriculture, various State agencies, accounts kept by farmers on their own business operations, and by the investigations made by the Congressional Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry.

The result of this has been that the farmer is receiving on his invested capital a very scanty return or no return at all, and for his labor and that of his family a return which is not only far below current industrial wages but in many cases even falls below a decent level of subsistence.

There can be no restoration of national prosperity until both wages and capital which enter into the production of the commodities which the farmer buys bear their mutual and just share in the general process of readjustment.



Conditions have now become so serious that productive capital is impaired, and unless prompt relief is secured the farmers' ability to continue production on an efficient basis will be seriously curtailed. Such a breakdown in farm production would be a national disaster from which every other business interest and every private individual would suffer as well as the farmer,

Action to bring about a more favorable agricultural situation must be looked for from two directions: first, from the farmer himself, and, second, from other interests directly related.

#### What the Farmer Must Do for Himself.

The farmer should continue the movement already so well begun towards reducing his overhead expenses so far as possible by developing for his family a more completely self-sufficing farm organization. With the present high level of freight rates, this policy of greater self-sufficiency could wisely be extended to regions as well as to the individual farm. This would include an increase in crop production in crop deficiency areas and a reduction of crop acreage and an increase in livestock in regions now producing crop surpluses. This will develop a proper balance of crop acreages and should be accompanied by increased efficiency in crop production. This increased efficiency and reduction in cost may be obtained in part by greatly increasing the proportion of legumes to other crops and thus maintaining, and even building up, present soil fertility, and with the use of better cropping systems, better soil treatment, and better care of crops, produce increased yields in future years at minimum cost. The farmer can help himself by proper diversification of crop and livestock enterprises, by adjusting farm operations to market demands, by the use of improved varieties of crops and of purebred livestock, by producing a larger part of the family living on the farm, by effecting reductions in the cost of farm operations, by the elimination of unnecessary expenses, and by cooperating with his fellow farmers in the marketing, grading and standardizing of his crops. If he will do these things, and will



keep a record of his business with a view to the elimination of unprofitable enterprises and to the direction of his efforts along more profitable lines, he will be making his full contribution towards the restoration of the agriculture of the country to a permanently profitable basis.

But after the farmer has done all that he can to work out his own salvation, certain aid and sympathetic cooperation must be given by other agencies and interests:

1. He must look to various governmental agencies to direct and assist in the work of combating serious insect and other pests which interfere with agricultural production: the boll weevil and pink boll worm in the South, wheat rust and the serious menace of the corn borer in the North, Central and West, tuberculosis and other diseases of cattle, and various others which cut down returns and increase costs.
2. He must have full information on which to guide his productive and distributive operations. Extension of the statistical divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture and of state agencies so as to furnish the basis for a sound agricultural program, which necessarily must include information on cost of production of farm products, domestic production and rate of marketing, and such information from foreign countries as will give an accurate index to export demand. There is needed, further, an extension of the activities in the field service of the Department of Agriculture and of the consular service in stimulating the demands for agricultural products in foreign countries.
3. The farmer must secure effective aid through numerous farmers' organizations designed to perform commercial services of selling his product or buying farm supplies and through general associations designed to carry on educational or other constructive efforts in the interests of the agricultural industry.
4. Intelligent efforts must also be made to develop consumptive markets for American agricultural products; to prevent adulteration and the use of sub-



stitutes; and to develop all possible manufacturing utilization of agricultural by-products.

5. Probably the chief source of relief which the farmer may rightfully expect and demand is in the form of readjustment between prices of products which he buys and those which he sells. This is prevented at the present time by distributors' spreads far in excess of any income which the farmer is able to receive, and by high industrial wages and freight rates. It is imperative that the farmer have reduced transportation costs.

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REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5a OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS, PRICES  
AND READJUSTMENTS IN THE COTTON BELT

Owing to varying conditions in different parts of the cotton belt, and especially to factors of boll weevil infestation, land fertility, and the use of fertilizers, the cost of production of cotton varies so tremendously that it is impossible to discuss it adequately in a brief Committee report. Your Committee, however, believes that it would be helpful to discuss some of the conditions found in cotton production at present in order that the nation and world may understand the extent in which this industry is threatened by present conditions. The crop of 1920 was made at a higher production cost than any previous crop and the prices received for it were admittedly far below the cost of production. The crop of 1921 was made at a somewhat lower production cost but turned out only about two-thirds of a recent average production and prices have again been much below the cost of production. Two years of such conditions have destroyed a large part of the capital invested in cotton production, have faced a large proportion of the land owners, merchants, and fertilizer companies with bankruptcy and have left a large proportion of the banks in a position where, but for the support of the Federal Reserve System, The War Finance Corporation, and other outside capital, they would be unable to function. The boll weevil is now present in every producing state of the cotton belt except Missouri and Virginia and has covered fully seven-eighths of the acreage devoted to cotton. During the past year, its ravages (while not exclusively responsible for the small crop) greatly reduced the production in every large producing state except North Carolina.



The outlook for production the coming year is not good. The South has thus far experienced a winter almost as warm as last, a condition most favorable to the hibernating weevil. A large proportion of the farmers not only lack the funds or credit with which to procure fertilizers and labor but are discouraged at the outlook for production and prices.

It may be helpful at this point to give a typical illustration of the outlook for landowner and tenant. Let us take a thirty-acre farm unit, valued at \$1,500.00 and including twenty-five acres of cleared land. This is occupied by a tenant farmer who furnishes all the implements and labor, including mule power, and receives half the cotton and all the grain crop for his services. The landlord's account will appear about as follows:

#### LANDLORD'S ACCOUNT

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Taxes.....	\$ 25.00	
Interest and depreciation.....	150.00	
Fertilizer for cotton.....	90.00	
Cotton seed.....	10.00	
Half of cost of ginning and baling.....	12.50	
Supervision.....	100.00	
One-half of 5 bales of cotton at 16¢ a lb.....		\$200.00
Two and one-half tons cotton seed at \$30.00.....		75.00
Totals .....	\$387.50	\$275.00
	275.00	
Landlord's loss.....	\$112.50	

#### TENANT'S ACCOUNT

Feed of mule .....	\$ 75.00
Depreciation and interest on mule .....	25.00
Taxes .....	5.00
Fertilizers for 10 acres corn & grain at \$3.00.....	30.00
Depreciation and repairs, implements .....	10.00
Half of cost of ginning and baling .....	12.50
Total of debits .....	\$157.50



TENANT'S ACCOUNT (continued)

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Total of debits (from previous page) .....	\$157.50	
One-half of 5 bales of cotton at 16¢ a lb. ....		\$200.00
75 bushels of corn .....		50.00
100 bushels of oats .....		50.00
2 tons of hay .....		40.00
Totals .....	\$157.50	\$340.00
		<u>157.50</u>
Return received by tenant .....		\$182.50

The balance of \$182.50 represents labor for the entire year for man, wife and two children, which is 61¢ per day for 300 days. On a 365-day basis, this gives a total revenue of 10¢ per day for each member of the tenant's family of five. That these figures are not overdrawn, can be readily proven by reference to the production statistics of the Department of Agriculture which are readily available. The Census Bureau reports 1,890,000 farms producing cotton in 1919. This for the crop of 1921 would give 4-1/4 bales per farm. Assuming only one family per farm (a totally unwarranted conclusion) this would give each share-cropping farmer 2-1/8 bales or a revenue of \$170 from cotton.

What would the cost of production of farm products be if farm labor were allowed a wage commensurate to that received by the coal miner, the railroad worker, the brick mason, or the factory operative? Your Committee has not the data upon which to base this calculation, but states without fear of contradiction that no price received, even at the peak prices, will give the actual producer of farm products a wage comparable in any way with that normally received by all classes of union labor and even by most classes of farm labor elsewhere in the United States.



The boll weevil having practically covered the cotton belt, and the pink boll worm having been discovered at various points in the western part of the belt, the future hazards in cotton production are greater than ever before. A high production can be kept up only by a much higher range of prices than those prevailing in the past. Those in close touch with the cotton situation have no fear that the recent over production (or rather under consumption) due to world poverty caused by war, will continue but rather are they concerned as to how to keep the cotton industry producing in sufficient volume to maintain a prosperous and well-balanced southern agriculture. It is true that present conditions, caused by a temporary under consumption, have caused a most serious situation and this situation must be met by a decreased acreage for 1922 and by financial measures to prevent dumping of the temporary surplus upon the market until demand overtakes supply.

Diversification of crops and the production of ample (but not excessive) supplies of foodstuffs and livestock should be encouraged in the cotton belt by every agency interested in the industry. Such a policy, while vital in the present emergency, is desirable at all times, for a normal acreage of cotton can not be planted, cultivated, and promptly gathered under boll weevil conditions. The cost of cotton production can, to a certain extent, be reduced and the yields increased by educating the farmers of the belt in the proper use of fertilizers, the value of seed breeding, and the use of well-bred varieties of uniform staple and good character, and also by giving the farmers access to full information as to the best methods of farm management and diversification.



This can best be accomplished by greatly increasing the scope of the Extension Service of the cotton states and according it ample support.

Attention is called to the growth of cooperative marketing in the cotton industry and the economic saving therefrom. We endorse the continuance and expansion of this movement and the action of the War Finance Corporation in supporting these organizations. We recommend that this Corporation be continued until other measures to furnish adequate financial support be devised and put into operation.

Especial attention is called to the problem of the pink boll worm and your Committee recommends that the Department of Agriculture continue its investigations of the situation created by the invasion of this new pest, determine whether it is possible to eliminate or control it, and immediately go to Congress for the necessary appropriation, however large, for complete elimination or effective control. We make the same recommendation with reference to the boll weevil. The history of the pink boll worm in Egypt and in Mexico indicates that should it become firmly established in this country with its ravages added to those of the boll weevil, it is unlikely that cotton production can be profitably continued at any prices which the world may be willing or able to pay for the product.

High transportation charges add to the cost of production of cotton just as they do to the cost of production of every other commodity and the cotton grower feels that the earliest possible steps should be taken to reduce this burden, and we protest any increase in rates through any proposed readjustment of rates.



Your Committee would like to call your attention to the fact that a very high return for labor in the railroad, coal mining, building trades, and other industries, has a very definite effect in the cost of production for cotton and is a factor in keeping wages and returns in the cotton industry at its present scandalously low level.

It would also call attention to the fact that the great cotton producing industry, except in minor sections, can not be helped by a tariff. The tariff on cotton seed oil has, according to the best opinion of many students of that industry, been harmful rather than helpful to the producer. A tariff, when laid upon a product which must be purchased by the cotton producer, adds to his cost of production and reduces the return upon his labor and investment. A particular case in point will be the tariff on potash salts, a commodity which is indispensable to the production of cotton over large areas.



REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE 5b OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS, PRICES, AND  
ADJUSTMENTS IN THE WHEAT REGIONS.

It is increasingly and painfully evident that the price of wheat must be increased relative to the price of other commodities if the wheat-growing farmer is to continue to maintain his industry and fulfill his task of feeding the population of the United States, not to mention the production of an exportable surplus. Action to bring about a more favorable price for wheat relative to that of other commodities must be looked for from two directions, - first, from the farmer himself, and second, from other industries directly and indirectly related. The farmer already has suffered complete and cruelly rapid deflation. He can now only decrease his acreage and increase his efficiency in such ways as are possible. Other industries must follow him in the matter of deflation and reorganization to accomplish substantial parity between the returns from agriculture and those from other occupations.

1. Recommended Action to be Taken by Farmers.

(a) Reduction of acreage. Wheat acreage and production were greatly expanded during the war under the patriotic stimulus of wartime necessity. Acreage has been reduced from the highwater mark of approximately 75,700,000 acres in 1919 to approximately 61,100,000 acres in 1920 and 62,400,000 acres in 1921. Production has decreased from approximately 968,000,000 bushels in 1919 to approximately 833,000,000 in 1920 and



approximately 795,000,000 bushels in 1921. In the light of increasing production abroad it is recommended that farmers reduce their acreage of wheat fifteen (15) per cent in order to bring back the acreage somewhere near that planted to wheat previous to the war.

(b) Substitution for wheat in the proposed reduction. In the drier portions of the United States, both in the Great Plains area and west of the Rocky Mountains, the acreage not used for wheat should be summer fallowed. In the more humid areas this acreage should be sown to cover crops for green manure or resown in pasture to increase soil fertility and help in controlling weeds, insects, and fungous diseases.

(c) Reduction of expenses. During this period of financial stress the farmer should continue to do what he did so well in 1921 in reducing his overhead expenses and in a more completely self-sufficing organization of his farm industry. This will be accomplished through growing, as far as possible, all that he needs to eat, through the reduction of expenses for hired labor, and through the repairing of his present equipment rather than the purchase of new.

## 2. Assistance from Other Industries.

The farmer has pocketed his losses, tightened his belt, and "carried on." He has a right, therefore, to ask the other industries to do likewise in order that his losses may cease, his profits be restored, and his purchasing power returned to normal. This applies to practically all the major commodities which the farmer uses, namely, fuels, fabrics, implements, hardware, leather goods, etc.



(a) There should be an immediate and substantial reduction in railroad rates, the present high cost of which is one of the most grievous burdens of the agricultural industry. The chief item in the cost of transportation doubtless is railway labor wages, which should be reduced proportionately as railroad rates are reduced.

(b) There should be an immediate and proportionate reduction in the cost of manufactured articles which farmers must purchase.

(c) The American grain farmer should have adequate tariff protection.

(d) ANY AND ALL DOUBTS AS TO THE legal right of farmers to market their products through cooperative associations of their own formation and under their own control should be swept away by clear-cut national legislation.

(e) Agricultural Credit. It is recommended that necessary steps through legislation be taken to organize and expand agricultural credit to meet the necessities of this large and basic industry in order that it may share the advantages which other industries have in the stabilization of production and marketing.

(f) Land Utilization. Under present conditions we are opposed to further reclaiming at public expense of additional areas of land.

### 3. Increased Service to Agriculture.

It is earnestly recommended that these services now being rendered to agriculture by federal and State agencies be increased and extended and that the appropriations necessary thereto be increased to meet these requirements.



(a) Statistical service on production and marketing. It is recommended that the collection and publication of crop and livestock statistics and the collection and dissemination of market information be organized and expanded in order that the farmer may have the benefit of prompt, complete, and accurate information on these matters vital to the organization of his own farming enterprise.

(b) Increased research. It is recommended that Federal and State agencies be adequately financed for agricultural research and investigation on the improvement of crops and livestock, the management of soils, and the control of crop and animal diseases, insects, and weeds.

#### JOINT COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY.

We heartily endorse the report of the Joint Congressional Commission on Agricultural Inquiry so far as published, and urge that the remaining information gathered by them be made available as promptly as possible.



REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5-C OF COMMITTEE ON  
COSTS, PRICES, AND READJUSTMENTS IN THE CORN BELT

The sub-committee on Costs, Prices and Readjustments in the Corn Belt has considered the problems of the corn-belt farmer, and makes the following statement of conditions and recommendations:

The corn-belt problem centers in corn costs and prices, corn being the basis of its livestock industry and a ruling factor in the price of other grain crops. Corn which costs the farmer from 50 to 60 cents a bushel to produce is now selling at from 25 to 40 cents, with a purchasing power lower than ever before recorded, the average purchasing power of his products being about 67 per cent of the pre-war normal, while he is paying 150 per cent of the pre-war normal for labor, 147 per cent for farm implements, and 175 to 230 per cent for transportation.

We commend the action of the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture in calling together the National Agricultural Conference to consider the agricultural situation and attempt to formulate remedies.

We recommend:

1. A proper balance of crop acreages, with increased efficiency in production, rather than any general reduction in the acreage of specific crops. This increased efficiency and reduced cost of production may be obtained in part by greatly increasing the proportion of legumes to other crops, thus maintaining soil fertility, and with the use of better cropping systems, better soil treatment, and better care of crops. On the other hand, giving less care or poorer treatment may increase the cost per bushel by



On the other hand, giving less care or poorer treatment may increase the cost per bushel by lowering acre yield.

2. That the farmer practice greater efficiency in business and private life by a proper balance and diversification of crop and livestock enterprises, by adjusting farm operations to market demands, by the use of improved varieties of crops and of pure-bred livestock, by producing a larger part of the family living on the farm, by effecting reductions in the cost of farm operations, and by the elimination of unnecessary expense.

3. Legislative recognition of the right of farmers to market their products cooperatively and an extension of the Federal licensed warehouse and storage system.

4. The establishment of supplemental farm credit facilities running for periods of from six months to three years, with a recognition of the added value of pure-bred livestock as a basis for credit.

5. Extension of the statistical divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture and of state agencies so as to furnish the basis for a sound agricultural program, which necessarily must include information on cost of production of farm products, domestic production and rate of marketing, and such information from foreign countries as will give an accurate index to export demand. We recommend, further, the extension of the activities in the field service of the Department of Agriculture and of the consular service in stimulating the demands for agricultural products in foreign countries.

6. Consideration by Congress of legislation to stimulate increased exports of agricultural products by allowing interest credits on European



debts in the sums spent by debtor countries for the purchase of agricultural products in the United States.

7. We recognize the value of farm organizations in promoting the farmer's welfare, and recommend more active participation in them.

8. One of the greatest needs of the corn-belt farmer is reduced transportation costs. To accomplish this end, we recommend (a) the immediate repeal or amendment of the Adamson law covering the national agreements, the savings thus effected to be immediately reflected in reduction of freight rates; (b) the repeal of the guarantee clause of the Esch-Cummins law; (c) the improvement of farm-to-market roads; and (d) the development of inland waterways, especially the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways project.

9. Believing that the retail dealer, who exists in numbers entirely out of proportion to the customers he serves, with resulting unnecessarily high costs of operation, is the worst offender in the chain between producer and customer, we urge on Federal authorities the importance of a more effective enforcement of existing laws concerning profiteering, not only in food products but in all commodities. We favor the enactment of laws providing for Federal licensing of all retail dealers, with a limitation of selling prices to a moderate increase over costs, to the end that retail establishments may be reduced to the number which will serve both consumer and producer most economically.







REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5-D OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS, PRICES,  
AND READJUSTMENTS IN THE DAIRY REGIONS

The cost of production of dairy products steadily increased until 18 months ago. In spite of the recent reduction in the cost of feeding material, the cost is still largely in excess of that in 1914. The dairy industry is now in a period of declining prices. This will prove serious to the entire industry and disastrous to many if it continues, unless accompanied by important readjustments.

We would point out that the cost of labor, of machinery, of equipment, and the fixed charges on investments are still high and must be reduced, as they are large factors in preventing serious loss to dairying.

Readjustments

WHEREAS, low-price feed and frequent cash income for milk and cream are stimulating increased production, which with other factors have reduced prices of dairy products:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That it is important that the cost of production must be reduced by developing more efficient dairy practices, especially through the elimination of poor cows, and better feeding and breeding.
2. That greater uniformity and excellence of quality must be developed.
3. That all agencies, public and private, emphasize the need of milk products in human diets, and encourage consumption for the public good, in keeping with the suggestion of the newer scientific research.



4. That due consideration of these facts should influence the selection of food stuffs for shipment to the needy of Europe.

5. That the eradication of contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis and contagious abortion, is essential to a lower cost of a necessary human food, and justifies increased expenditures of public funds.

WHEREAS the prices of market milk were much higher when the present freight rates were made, the decline in the prices of market milk makes the freight rates relatively 100 per cent higher, - that is, in comparison with the prices which the producer receives for market milk now. The same principle applies in varying degrees to other dairy products;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge a reduction in the rate consistent with the maintenance of efficient public carrier service.

#### LEGISLATION NEEDED.

We respectfully submit the following resolutions and urge their adoption by the full committee and by the Committee on Costs, Prices and Readjustments:

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the United States is hereby requested and urged to pass the Capper-Volstead Cooperative Marketing Bill in substantially the same text as it passed the House of Representatives.

RESOLVED, That the manufacture, sale and use of food compounds consisting of milk with the butter fat taken therefrom and vegetable oil substituted therefor is a growing menace to the public health and to the dairy industry of the country, and that this conference urge the enactment of laws to prohibit the manufacture of imitation dairy products.



RESOLVED, That we ask for a Federal law defining adulteration of commercial compound feeding stuffs sold in interstate commerce and requiring manufacturers and dealers therein to furnish the Department of Agriculture with formulae showing materials used and proportions of each, subject to the inspection of said Department.

RESOLVED, That we urge the enactment of a schedule of tariff rates which will adequately protect the American dairy industry, based on a rate of not less than 10 cents a pound on butter and with the duty on other dairy products in line with the rate on butter.







REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5e OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS,  
PRICES, AND READJUSTMENTS IN THE RANGE COUNTRY.

We believe that a constructive national live stock policy to relieve the present distressed situation in the live stock industry should extend from the birth of the animal on the range or farm to the plate of the consumer and should include the following provisions.

1. Provision for more adequately financing live stock producers with special provisions for men of small live stock holdings. This should be provided for by legislation, extending the present powers of the War Finance corporation in the following respects.

a. An extension of time of at least one year in which applications for loans under the present law may be made.

b. Legislation which will authorize the War Finance corporation in extending credits to live stock producers to take into consideration lands owned or leased or equity therein and the improvements thereon as additional security, and provisions for making loans direct to borrowers wherever and whenever regular banking or loan company facilities are not available to such borrowers.

c. Provision that for the purpose of properly maturing stock loans should be made for a period of not exceeding five years and interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent.

Freight Rates.

2. We demand reduction of live stock freight rates by removal of advances made in ex parts 74, and further reductions to the pre-war rates as nearly as possible, and as reduction in operations expenses may justify, so



as to be commensurate with the present prices of live stock and further that railroads be allowed by the Labor Board the opportunity to employ labor at reasonable wages and with reasonable rules, which will enable such reduction of operating expenses that the railroads can be required while earning a fair return to make rates that will afford the opportunity for live stock producers to likewise make a fair return for their labor and investment, which under present prices and costs is impossible.

#### Co-operative Associations.

3. The thorough organization of live stock producers into county and state associations cooperating in matters of national policy through national associations and the regular distribution to members of such association through government cooperation complete information as to market, feed and transportation conditions, cooperating and furnishing this information whenever practicable with the existing farm and live stock organizations. We also encourage the plan for cooperative shipping and marketing live stock as worked out by the farmer's live stock committee of '15.

a. The establishment through the above associations of a practicable exchange system by which the demands of feeder communities may be promptly supplied by the range and breeding districts and the supply and class of feeders fitted to the demand.

#### ENDORSE PACKER & STOCKYARDS ACT.

b. We endorse the Packer and Stock Yards Act which provides for thorough and practical supervision of stock yards as shall insure high standards of prompt, impartial and efficient service, including feed supplies of proper quality at just prices, ample water and weighing facilities, impartial allotment of space, proper returns for dead or injured animals, and every opportunity for open and competitive marketing, and recommend prompt reduction of existing yardage, live stock commission charges and schedules to



reasonable levels.

#### NATIONAL FOREST POLICY.

5. We are opposed to any transfer of the administration of grazing on national forests from under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. We favor the appraisal of grazing values on the different national forests but we maintain that the present fees charged shall be the maximum charge and that in such cases where re-appraisals are made that any readjustment of grazing fees shall be downward for inferior forests and not upward for superior forests until at least such time as the live stock grazing industry is on a profitable basis.

#### Standard Grading.

6. We recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture as soon as possible inaugurate a system whereby all animals, meat products and wool may be classified and brought to standard grades.

#### French-Capper Truth-In-Fabrics Bill.

7. We recommend the passage by Congress at the earliest possible moment of the French-Capper Truth-In-Fabrics Bill now pending in Congress.

#### Education on Meat Consumption.

8. We indorse an educational campaign looking toward increased consumption of meats and meat products, setting forth the food values of said meats and meat products.

#### Prices of Meats and Meat Products.

9. We again call attention to the wide and unreasonable spread between the prices received by the live stock producers and the prices paid by the ultimate consumers for live stock products.

#### Tariff.

10. Because of depreciated foreign exchange and its effect in



subsidizing exports to the United States, to the detriment of American Agriculture and Industry, we favor the American valuation plan be applied to importations into the United States.

After mature investigation in full detail of necessary tariff rates properly protective to the live stock industry, we recommend the following duties:-

On Meat and Meat Products, 20% ad valorem  
with a minimum of 4¢ per lb;

On Live Cattle, 30¢ ad valorem;

On Hides, dry, 6¢ per lb.

On Hides, green, 3¢ per lb. with an  
ad valorem minimum of 20¢;

On Wool used for clothing or wearing apparel  
purposes in whatever form, imported, 33¢ per  
lb. of clean content;

On Mutton, 3¢ per lb.;

On Lamb, 5¢ per lb.;

On Live Sheep, \$2.00 per head.

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REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE 5f OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS, PRICES,  
AND READJUSTMENTS IN THE TOBACCO DISTRICTS.

Subcommittee (f) on Costs, Prices and Readjustments in the Tobacco Districts has carefully considered the subjects, and wish to submit the following recommendations for your consideration in preparing your report to the National Agricultural Conference:

The Committee recommends that the Federal Government, in cooperation with state agencies, conduct such investigations as may be necessary to determine the most economic methods of producing and marketing tobacco, particularly with respect to:

(a) Statistics on cost and amount of production, stocks on hand, and rate of consumption by form, types and grades as far as practicable.

(b) Information relative to varieties of tobacco most suitable for particular soils, kinds of fertilizer most suitable, and the best methods of controlling insect pests and plant diseases.

(c) Establishing standards for the classification of tobacco of the different types.

(d) Standardizing the warehouse system under appropriate regulations.







REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5 (g) OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS, PRICES,  
AND READJUSTMENTS IN SUGAR PRODUCTION

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It is impossible, with the cost of production as it is in the United States, for the growers of either sugar cane or sugar beets to meet the costs of Cuba and other tropical countries, and since

The Price of sugar depends upon the price the Cuban producer may charge and as through cheaper labor he has greatly reduced his costs and increased his production until he can furnish all the sugar the UNITED STATES can consume, it is necessary for a complete readjustment to be made of the conditions governing the agricultural position of this industry in this country.

It is the unanimous opinion of this committee that this readjustment must consist of a change in the tariff now in effect against tropical sugars.

To meet the competition of other crops and give adequate inducement to the American sugar farmer, a tariff of \$2.00 a hundred pounds must be levied against sugar coming from Cuba. Any reduction from this figure reduces directly the return from the farm.

From a study of the history of sugar production and consumption in this country, we boldly affirm that this increased tariff will be for the benefit of the consumer of food in this country, as well as the consumer of sugar, as it has been demonstrated more than once and recently quite acutely that but for the competition of the American production, the cost of sugar to the consumer would be considerably higher than when the source of supply was so restricted.



In addition to this, one of the lessons we learned from the war was that this country should be self-sustaining as far as its food supply is concerned, and right painfully all of us remember how we were seriously hampered because of a great shortage of this important food.

THIS MUST NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN.

Further, as an evidence of the necessity of such a tariff, the producers of Cane Sugar have been told by their bankers that any measure of tariff less than that asked for will result in their complete withdrawal of financial support.

Further, that the study of beet sugar production in this and foreign countries has demonstrated that the effect of the growing of sugar beets in the cycle of crop rotation has proved most beneficial and should be encouraged as one of the methods of increasing our acreage production of food products.

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:

That a material increase be made in the appropriation for the scientific investigation of the technical problems that are involved in safeguarding and developing the growing and marketing of our sugar crops.



REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE 5h OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS,  
PRICES AND READJUSTMENTS IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

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We find that the cost of production and prices vary so much with local conditions and geographical placement that we can submit no report that would be of value along these lines.

Marketing conditions must be improved and taken advantage of along with the institution of the best methods of production to insure a profit. We find certain fixed expenses over which the grower exercises little or no control. These costs are of labor, packages, freight or express, drayage and commission. All of these, except the last, vary little with light or heavy crops when considered on a package basis.

Your committee finds that present high freight rates is the large and important factor standing in the way of a return to normal conditions. Long distance shipments are oftentimes prohibited by the freight rates and numerous instances can be cited where growing crops would have been a less loss to the producers if they had been left to rot upon the ground.

As an instance of inequality between rail and water rates of transportation, it was stated to the committee that apples were sold to the canners at Pacific Coast points for from \$17 to \$20 per ton, then canned and shipped to New York City by vessel on a rate of freight equal in amount to the rate by rail from Rochester to New York City, where they came into competition with canned apples taking the same rate of freight and sold to Rochester canners from \$45 to \$50 per ton for the apples at the cannery.



With reference to long distance rates by rail, we find that shipments are being curtailed on account of excessive freight rates and that production is being put out of business, which is alike injurious to the producer and consumer. Short-distance rates are increased to such an amount that much of this freight is being handled by trucks. With the building of hard roads, therefore, the railroads are pursuing the foolish policy of destroying or at least seriously injuring both long and short hauls to market by such high freight rates.

Complaints were made to our committee that the grower often found it impossible to secure adequate warehousing facilities for his produce and consequently his product was often thrown onto the market at a loss.

Shipments of lemons have been made from Italy as ballast in ships returning to this country and have sold on our Eastern markets at very low prices, to the great detriment of our own growers but returning to the Italian shipper a price, owing to rates of exchange, of over \$5 net per box - a profit greater than the foreign shipper ever realized before.

Much complaint was made to the committee of numerous instances of fraud and fraudulent returns for produce shipped on consignment to commission firms in various cities. Small shippers are at the mercy of the commission merchant. Losses have been sustained by growers who shipped produce to market in packages other than those to which the market was familiar; and also losses are incurred through lack of proper grading.

Your committee on Cost, Prices and Readjustments of Fruit and Vegetable Production recommends the following:



1. The standardizing of the grading of fruit and vegetables and of packages to secure uniformity, and the marking of packages indicating quantity and quality of contents.

2. In order to secure a better demand and price for the better grades of produce we recommend the utilizing of inferior grades by manufacture into by-products, thereby conserving valuable food and removing competition in the open markets.

3. For the use of shippers and the better cooperation among local, regional and national agricultural organizations for the purpose of securing a better distribution in all the markets, we recommend a more thorough system of government crop reports and statistics.

4. A national system of licensing and bonding warehousemen and commission merchants dealing in food products to secure to the growers a guarantee of better service and price on all such products stored and consigned.

5. That the Federal Government shall by suitable legislation enable producers of perishable food products to finance the construction and operation of adequate cold storage and warehousing facilities for the more orderly marketing of their products, which will result to the advantage of both producer and consumer.

6. That surveys should be conducted through government agencies to determine production costs of perishable fruits and vegetables in the various production areas in order that the relation which present freight rates bear to production costs and to net returns for a given product in each locality may be determined, to the end that freight rates may be reduced in accordance therewith.







REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5-I OF  
COMMITTEE ON COSTS, PRICES AND READJUSTMENTS.

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COST AND PRICE STUDIES

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We urge fundamental importance of studies of costs and prices in connection with each important farm enterprise, be it crop or live stock, and of introducing these figures to individual farmers in the most efficient manner possible, in order to promote economic readjustment of farm production throughout the United States. We feel that when farmers, who in many cases fail to include everything in figuring costs, once realize that the costs of production of any particular crop are out of line with the probable returns which may be secured from that crop, they will limit their production of that crop and, on the other hand, will increase their production of those crops in connection with which the opposite condition exists.

In addition to readjusting farm production, cost data may be employed for the purpose of constructing tariff policies, adjusting freight rates, and of maintaining an equitable taxation policy relative to farm land.

We commend the cost of production studies now being conducted by the Federal, state and farm organizations; we urge that these studies be continued, and that new studies be instituted in regions not now adequately covered by present investigations. We recommend that there be established uniform methods of collecting such cost data and that provision be made for the assembling of all cost data now available for use as needed.







REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5j OF COMMITTEE ON COSTS,  
PRICES, AND READJUSTMENTS ON NEGRO FARM PROBLEMS.

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We, the Committee on Negro Farm Problems, after careful consideration of the conditions that confront Negro farmers throughout the United States, respectfully submit the following report:

We first of all call your attention to the fact that there is a greater percentage of the Negro population who are farm operators than of any other racial group in this country, and that out of a total of 925,708 Negro farmers, 218,612 are owners. The Negro farmers operated, in 1920, a total of 41,432,182 acres. The value of the land and buildings owned and in the care of these Negro farmers amounts to \$2,257,645,325, according to the Census of 1920, which represents an increase of \$1,334,927,622 during the last ten years.

In view of the splendid progress shown above we feel that every effort should be made to encourage Negro farmers to buy and own their own farms, as ownership has generally proved to be a potent factor in the higher development of all classes of citizenship.

Due to the fact that slightly more than 75 per cent of the Negro farmers are in the tenant class, we feel that an intensive and sympathetic study should be made of all conditions peculiar to this form of land tenure, to the end that we may be able to offer recommendations for the social and economic betterment of this class of our farming population.

As there is great suffering throughout the country among Negro farmers on account of the lack of ready money, and as there are large quantities of farm products on hand for which they have not been able to find a market, we urge that special attention be given to the formation



of cooperative marketing associations among this group, and wherever possible these farmers be accorded the same advantages in existing organizations in their respective communities as other subscribing members.

There is a special need for a more favorable application of the Federal Farm Loan Act in its relation to Colored farmers so that they may be able to obtain all of the assistance that may be had through this helpful source and be relieved from the too frequent pressure of local money lenders.

There is much dissatisfaction among the rural districts on account of poor school facilities which, in many cases, have been the cause for a general migration from the farms to the cities. Because of this we urge a more liberal support from the state and local governments.

We need a more generous Federal and State support of our Negro agricultural colleges and a closer supervision of their activities, as they constitute the principal sources for intelligent agricultural leadership.

There should be a more adequate distribution of Federal funds that are allocated to the different states under the Smith-Lever and the Smith-Hughes Acts so that Negro farmers may receive a greater benefit, to the end that we may have a larger number of well-trained men and women to advise and to work in the rural districts. This is especially necessary because of the fact that this class of our farming population has had less advantage than most of the other farming groups.



Since the Negro farmer has made such splendid progress in farm ownership and has contributed so largely to the wealth of the Nation, it is essential, if he is to remain on the farms, that every effort should be made to protect him in the enjoyment of his life and property.

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## CROP AND MARKET STATISTICS

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An industry so fundamentally important as agriculture to the welfare and prosperity of all the people, upon which more than one-third of the entire population is dependent for a living, which has a larger capital investment and gives employment to a greater number of people than any other industry, which makes up one-half of the export trade and represents one-third of the purchasing power of the United States, whose products are consumed in every home, which is directly in competition with other countries of surplus production, and which is dependent upon foreign countries of deficient production to furnish a market for its surplus products, is entitled to an adequate and efficient statistical service for its crop and livestock production, market movement, stocks on hand, surpluses and deficits, farm and market prices, and the various factors affecting supply and demand. Adequate statistics are essential for the guidance of American farmers and business men, for the formulation of constructive programs of farm production and marketing, and as a basis for wise legislation. The following recommendations are therefore submitted:



(1) Acreage: In order to obtain acreage figures of the greatest possible accuracy the committee recommends that an agricultural census be taken at the end of every fifth year in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and that an annual census of acreages planted to different crops be taken by each state in connection with the listing of its taxable farm property.

(2) Condition and indicated yields during the growing season: It is recommended that the U. S. Department of Agriculture collect and publish data monthly or oftener during the growing season showing the condition of important crops, with interpretations showing the probable yield per acre and the probable effect of such condition and yields on the ultimate supply.

(3) Production: It is recommended that the U. S. Department of Agriculture report annually the production and value of each and all crops, and annually or at more frequent intervals a census or survey be made of stocks of important farm products remaining on farms from previous harvests.

(4) Marketable surplus production: It is recommended that in addition to reports of total production, estimates be made of the marketable surplus for each important crop.

(5) County estimates: The committee recommends that the U. S. Department of Agriculture adopt the county as the geographical unit for its estimates of crop and livestock production.



### Live Stock Statistics.

The committee on live stock statistics reports that livestock is generally looked upon as the basis of a sound system of agriculture. It consumes the wastes of the farm and utilizes the waste places. It provides the agency, in the marvelous laboratory of nature, for turning feed into food. Its waste products feed the soil. Livestock, more than any other agency, converted more than a million square miles of a once great waste into the present Great West.

The growing of livestock requires longer time, heavier financing, broader knowledge, and closer application than most lines of agriculture, and the hazards are greater.

The production of livestock for meat requires a period ranging from two to eight times as long as that needed to produce a plant crop, and losses on the undertaking at the end of this long period of preparation, recently so frequent, are inevitable so long as there exists no agency properly equipped to keep livestock producers informed of the state of the industry. The producer of livestock at present is venturing on uncharted seas. He cannot obtain adequate and assured information as to whether numbers are increased or decreased, whether heavy marketings represent increasing numbers or the sacrifice of the herds and the dissipation of the capital of the industry.

The whole industry, and the producers especially, are compelled to undertake heavy and unnecessary risks from the lack of basic information such as is now collected and published regarding crops.



Livestock production and supply fluctuate in just the same manner as with crops, its movements to and through markets are as fluid, the gluts and shortages are just as acute, and the resulting price fluctuations even more acute because the product is in the class of perishables.

Because of these things, because this great industry represents a capital investment of from five to ten billion dollars, and because it furnishes more than half of the cash income of farmers, this great branch of agriculture requires and is entitled to the same type of information concerning production, present and probable future supply, market movement and prices, as is now furnished by the Federal and State Governments to the producers of staple crops.

(6) Number of animals on farms: The committee recommends that the U. S. Department of Agriculture publish quarterly or monthly balance sheets on farm and ranch supply of each class of meat animals, showing, on the basis of extensive inquiry of individual farms and ranches, the numbers on farms and ranches at the beginning of the period, the number born, the number brought on to the farm or ranch, the number moved off, the number slaughtered, the number died (other than those slaughtered), and the number remaining on farm or ranch at the end of the period.

(7) Number of animals on feed: The committee recommends that the U. S. Department of Agriculture publish periodical estimates on the basis of extensive inquiries showing the number of head of meat animals to be marketed during the ensuing period (from one to three



months), the approximate date to be marketed, and the approximate weight per head when ready for market.

(8) Classification of animals: The committee recommends that periodical estimates be made and published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing for meat, dairy and work animals, the proportion and number of each class in the principal age groups, the proportion of each class of breeding stock, and the proportion of female animals expected to drop young during the ensuing period.

(9) Dairy production: The committee recommends that periodical estimates be published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to show the number of cows kept for milk, the average yield per cow, and the total production of milk, butter and cheese.

(10) Poultry production: The committee recommends that monthly estimates be published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing the number of poultry and the production of eggs on farms.

(11) Purebred livestock: The committee recommends that annual estimates be published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing the proportion of livestock of the different breeds, the percentage of each breed registered, the percentage graded, and the percentage of all other classes.

(12) Wool: The committee recommends that the U. S. Department of Agriculture report the production and prices of wool in more complete detail and with greater frequency than at present.



mine the most efficient types of boats and barges for each stream and make improvements as indicated by the surveys. Appropriations for this purpose should be made. Every encouragement should be given for the building of proper docks as well as storage and warehousing facilities wherever a reasonable return can be secured for the money invested. Care should be exercised that the control of all these facilities be held in the best interests of the individual shipper. Particularly should the improvements already under way at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River, making available electrical power as well as opening the river for navigation for 400 miles, be promptly completed.

Shippers should be adequately protected in securing fair and equitable rates for water shipment based on the cost of the service and not influenced by rail rates. Joint water and rail rates should be put into effect, and the Government should exercise full control over interstate water shipping so that all discrimination may be avoided.

An International Joint Commission appointed by the authority of our Congress and the Canadian Parliament has for the past two years with the aid of competent engineers been investigating the feasibility of opening the Great Lakes for ocean navigation through improvements along the St. Lawrence River. The report of this Commission, now before Congress, clearly indicates that it is both feasible and practical to bring ocean carriers into all Great Lakes ports, thus giving the great productive interior of our nation the benefit of direct shipments to the world markets at marine rates. There are no insurmountable engineering difficulties to overcome. The estimated cost of the completed work between Montreal and Lake Ontario as recommended by the engineering board is about \$252,000,000



provided for crop statistics, in order to insure that the information shall be made public to all concerned at the same moment.

#### Market Movements and Stocks.

The subcommittee on market movements and stocks reports that complete, accurate, unbiased, dependable and timely statistics on the production, storage, marketing and movements of agricultural products are absolutely essential for the guidance of farmers and businessmen, for constructive programs of production and marketing, and as a basis for wise legislation and economic adjustments.

(17) It is recommended that statistics be collected and published periodically by the Department of Agriculture, daily, weekly, monthly, or annually, depending on the nature of the product, season and region, showing current and prospective movements and stocks in storage at market centers and enroute of the merchantable surplus of each important crop and class of livestock, and of the products derived therefrom, out of the county where grown or manufacturing center where processed and between cities, whether by rail, water, or highway, also the same information with reference to exports and imports; the same, so far as practicable, to show points of origin and destinations.

(18) It is recommended that statistics likewise be collected and published periodically: showing the stocks of agricultural products on farms by States and areas of principal production.

(19) It is recommended that all data on market movements



and stocks of agricultural products should, so far as practicable, show the quantities by recognized classes and grades for each product, and the shrinkage, deterioration, and loss in transit and in storage.

(20) It is recommended that in connection with the biennial census of manufacturers, a census also be taken of the number of warehouses, including elevators, and their storage capacities, and stocks of agricultural products by kinds, classes and grades in public and private warehouses and commercial establishments upon forms prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture, and that the results be published of same as promptly as possible. The biennial census report also to show the quantity of production, annual sales and stocks on hand of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and farm machinery, implements and equipment of different kinds.

(21) It is recommended that statistics be collected, showing the number of livestock slaughtered by kinds and classes so as to show the monthly and annual slaughter of grown males and females and young stock; that these data include all commercial slaughter whether inspected or uninspected and farm slaughter.

(22) It is recommended that based upon the comprehensive statistics of market movements of livestock, a committee be established at each of the important livestock market centers for the purpose of aiding the stabilization of livestock market movements and prices, said committee to comprise a representative of the Department of Agriculture, a representative of the buying interests, a representa-



tive of the livestock commission men, and a representative of the livestock producers and shippers. Such committee to be initiated by the Department of Agriculture and to issue from market centers timely information and warnings to livestock producers and shippers as to unusual market movements, conditions, and demands, so as to prevent, so far as possible, fluctuating receipts at markets and the consequent loss to producers.

#### Farm and Market Prices

(23) Farm and market prices: It is recommended that statistics be collected and published periodically by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing the prices received by producers for crop, livestock and livestock products; the prices paid for different classes of farm lands and their total value; the prices farmers pay for hired labor, seed, fertilizers, machinery, equipment and supplies; and the wholesale and retail prices of principal agricultural products by classes and grades at important market and consuming centers.

(24) Census wholesale prices of farm machinery and supplies: It is recommended that the annual average wholesale prices of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, farm machinery, implements, and supplies be reported by the Bureau of the Census in connection with the biennial census of manufacturers.

(25) Price factors: It is recommended that statistics concerning factors influencing prices and values of farm products be collected and published periodically.

(26) Analysis, correlation and interpretation: It is recommended that statistics of production, market movement, stocks and



prices be analyzed and correlated with statistics of population, consumption, present and prospective supply and demand, and other factors influencing production, consumption and prices; that series of index numbers be established and maintained to show relationships and trends; and that the results of statistical studies be summarized in text, and interpreted and illustrated by means of maps, graphs and diagrams so as to set forth essential and significant facts in striking and readily understandable form.

(27) Foreign statistics: Inasmuch as the prices of agricultural products in the United States are influenced by the relative world supply and demand, it is recommended that statistics of crop and livestock production, consumption, imports and exports, supply and demand, surpluses and deficits, be made available by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as far as may be practicable for all countries.

(28) International Institute of Agriculture at Rome: In order to facilitate the prompt collection of more and better agricultural statistics in foreign countries it is recommended that Congress make the necessary appropriation to strengthen the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and to enable the United States to be represented by a competent Permanent Delegate at the Institute, and by a strong delegation at the biennial meetings of the General Assembly of the Institute.

(29) Agricultural Attaches: In order to supplement and further strengthen the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome



and to obtain essential information relating to agriculture and trade in agricultural products in foreign countries including prices, and the transmission by cable of information as to material changes in crop and market conditions and situations, it is recommended that the U. S. Department of Agriculture employ trained agricultural attaches in principal countries of surplus production in competition with the United States and in principal countries of deficient production which afford a market for the surplus farm products of the United States.

(30) Cooperation: It is strongly recommended that the various executive departments of the Federal Government and their representatives abroad shall cooperate fully and effectively to avoid unnecessary duplication of work and expense and to make the public service as efficient as possible.

(31) Dissemination of crop and market information: It is recommended that the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with other Federal, State and local agencies, publish with the utmost promptness and as widely as practicable official crop, livestock, market and price data, both domestic and foreign, through daily, weekly, annual and special reports, through the daily and weekly press, and by telegraph and radio service.

(32) The committee wishes to commend the voluntary crop reporters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for their public-spirited service in furnishing crop and livestock data in the past, and further suggests and urges that the value of the statistical



service of the United States Department of Agriculture is dependent largely upon the cooperation of producers and others who supply full and prompt information in response to questionnaires addressed to them by the department.

(33) Reviews of commodity conditions: It is recommended that the U. S. Department of Agriculture publish frequent reviews of crop, livestock and market conditions and situations, prepared by thoroughly competent men, in which shall be assembled in brief and simple but comprehensive form, illustrated by charts and diagrams intelligible to producers, all the factors bearing upon the present or future supply, demand, and prices of each principal crop, class of livestock, or agricultural commodity.

(34) Dates of Statistical Reports and Forms of Questionnaires: This committee has noted that at times acts of Congress providing for the collection and dissemination of statistics prescribe specific dates for renunciation or issue of reports which while effective in some years are not satisfactory in other years and further that at times the details of questionnaires are prescribed by law. It is the judgment of this committee that all such matters as dates and the details of questionnaires are matters which could to advantage be left to administrative departments of the government so that they may easily be adjusted to suit the needs as they arise.

(35) Adequate salaries for statisticians: We further note the extremely low salaries paid statisticians which call for constant changes resulting in lack of continuity and efficiency desired. We



urgently request the more liberal payment of skilled statisticians in order to build up a more efficient and permanent staff required to furnish the data we need.

(36) This committee further concurs in the recommendations of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry in its report on the agricultural crisis and its causes, favoring the enlargement and development of the statistical service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, particularly along the lines of procurement of better livestock statistics, and by the employment of agricultural attaches in foreign countries.

(37) In order that the constructive work of this National Agricultural Conference may not go for naught, it is earnestly recommended that the various agricultural, commodity and trade organizations interested and representatives of the press urge upon the public and upon Congress the necessity for making effective the recommendations of this and other committees.

*11/17/11*







## MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS

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## COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

This committee strongly endorses and recommends the cooperative marketing of farm products. As a factor in marketing it eliminates unnecessary costs, undue speculation and waste involved in the assembling, grading, handling, storing, distribution, and marketing of farm products, so that these products may be distributed at prices which are fair and reasonable both to the producers and the consumers.

The recognized form of cooperative action in business which has resulted in the great industrial development in this country through the coordination, consolidation, and concentration of capital and management is not suited to the conditions prevailing in the agricultural industry. The economies and benefits both of a private and public nature arising from collective action should be made available to those engaged in agriculture to the same extent as they are available to those engaged in other industries where corporate organization on a large scale is feasible. Laws have been framed primarily with reference to such industrial organizations and are not adapted to the requirements of organized producers of agricultural products desiring to avail themselves of the benefits arising from acting collectively in



the handling, processing and distribution of their products.

We further urge that Congress promptly enact affirmative legislation which will permit farmers to act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, for purposes connected with the production, processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate commerce such products of persons so engaged with specific statements of their rights, powers, remedies, and limitations; and which will permit such associations to have marketing agencies in common and to make such contracts and agreements as are necessary to effect such purposes.

#### PRICE FIXING IN THE MARKETING SYSTEM.

Prices to producers are determined by one of three methods of selling:

- (a) Individual bargaining;
- (b) Selling by Associations;
- (c) Governmental guaranties or purchases.

The farmer is entitled to look to Governmental agencies for comprehensive and accurate information, in order that selling judgments may be better formed, and for the largest measure of ready credit compatible with sound finance methods, in order that there may be the utmost freedom of selection of time and price.



The Committee feels in respect to the naming of selling prices by the joint action of members through cooperative associations, that Congress should clarify present Federal statutes by an affirmative declaration that such action by cooperative associations is not included in the prohibitions against restraint of trade.

With respect to the question of Governmental price guaranties, we feel that there should be a comprehensive study of this subject, therefore, we urge that the Congress cause a careful investigation of this whole problem to be made by some proper authority which will report its findings as early as practicable.

#### PRICE ADJUSTMENT.

Agriculture is necessary to the life of the nation and, whereas, the prices of agricultural products are far below the cost of production, so far below that relatively they are the lowest in the history of our country;

Therefore, it is the sense of this Committee that the Congress and the President of the United States should take such steps as will immediately re-establish a fair exchange value for all farm products with that of all other commodities.



## ORDERLY MARKETING

Orderly marketing which represents the even distribution of the nation's farm products in response to the demands of the trade and of the consumer is basic in giving the farmer a fair price for his crops or products. The individual farmer is not competent to handle or even to influence this question. Neither the volume of his product, or his individual financial resources, enable him to influence the distribution of a commodity, as a whole; and, he is generally unable to provide the facilities needed to finance, warehouse, or sell his seasonally produced crops at the right period of time. Only through cooperative farmers' agencies can these basic matters of distribution, financing, warehousing and sale be effectively provided. It is in the general interest of all classes of the people that farm products be marketed in a systematic, orderly manner, with adequate provision of all facilities involved.

The fundamental requirements for orderly marketing include the organization of producers on a commodity basis in order that large dependable quantities of standardized farm products may be offered for sale with speculation and all unfair and dishonest practices in distribution reduced to a minimum. This distribution and sale should be based on information of the domestic and foreign supply, and of its location, systematized, both seasonally and geographically. It includes warehouse facilities provided, especially for seasonally produced products with waste eliminated and credit requirements adequately provided by making the collective collateral of warehouse goods a security for loans.



It is fundamental to orderly marketing that the state and federal governments do those things which are impossible of achievement by an organization of farmers, that helps them to a better understanding of their problems, and we strongly urge in the interest of the whole public that all of the agencies of the Government which furnish crop or trade information that can be used as a guide to intelligent distribution be strengthened, and that the information be made readily available to the parties at interest, that the Government, through both legislation and administrative action, assure the producer, the trade and the public alike, the principles of a "square deal" in all their business relationships.

The committee is further of the opinion that the President of the United States in his address to the National Agricultural Conference has made a contribution of great value to the success of orderly marketing in suggesting that "With proper financial support for Agriculture, and with instrumentalities for the collection and dissemination of useful information, a group of cooperative marketing organizations would be able to advise their members as to the probable demand for staples, and to propose measures for proper limitations of acreage in particular crops."

This committee, therefore, strongly urges the formation of strongly organized cooperative associations of farmers, preferably on a commodity basis, as the most efficient agencies through which to handle the different matters relating to the handling, financing, distribution, warehousing and sale of farm crops.



## STATE AND FEDERAL SERVICE AND REGULATIONS

## Marketing Services.

Federal and State services in marketing fall into two classes: First, those which cannot be performed by private enterprise, such as statistical work in crop and live stock estimating and market news services, including reports from foreign countries. They are essential to the general welfare. They should be complete and efficient.

Second, those in which the State or Federal agency may displace or compete with a private agency because the latter does not generally satisfy public needs. In every such case the service rendered by the State or Nation must:

1. Excel in quality or surpass in scope that which has been privately developed, or
2. Must serve a larger part of the population, or
3. Must inspire greater public confidence, or
4. Must tend to equalize opportunity, or
5. Otherwise improve economic relationships.

Therefore:

1. The general principle of incorporating a revenue producing feature in every such service is sound.
2. Those services which can produce relatively small revenues should be supported by direct appropriation while those which can be large



ly self-supporting, such as the shipping point inspection service, must be capable of rapid expansion and contraction and should use their fees as revolving funds.

3. No limit should be set on the volume of business which may be done for those who desire service.

#### Regulation.

Regulatory action affecting marketing agencies or processes should have for its objects either:

- (a) the limitation of monopolistic tendencies;
- (b) the equalization of economic opportunity;
- (c) the collection of facts of general economic concern;
- (d) the prevention of fraud or of practices deemed unfair or uneconomic; or
- (e) to compel action consistent with the results of economic research. Therefore:

1. Regulation should not be applied to one industry or group for the direct benefit of its competitors.

2. Regulation should not expose legitimate business secrets but sound public policy demands that no person, class, organization, group, or interest may withhold from a State or Federal agency such reports of its business as may be necessary to show, when compiled or averaged, the facts necessary for an intelligent public understanding of the progress of the marketing, processing, merchandising, or consumption of the product.



3. The rejection of shipments on declining markets is an abuse detrimental to agriculture and immediate regulatory action should be taken to provide an effective arbitration system.

4. State and Federal law should provide adequate regulatory supervision of all handlers of farm products.

5. To prevent fraud we favor the passage of legislation, providing for the standardization of hampers and other baskets used in the shipment and distribution of fruits and vegetables.

6. That the ultimate consumer may know what he buys, we favor regulatory action whenever necessary to compel manufacturers or dealers to show by brands, tags, grade names, or otherwise, the true quality, composition source or grade of goods offered the public.

7. This Committee recommends that in every State there should be a complete centralization of regulatory functions in the field of marketing.

8. The Committee believes that the several States should provide under Civil Service rules for the retention in office during good behavior of the technical and clerical staffs engaged upon service and regulatory work.

The term Bureau of Markets is now after ten years of continual effort a recognized symbol of service, education and regulation throughout the country in the minds of producers, consumers and market trade agencies.



The Federal and State Bureaus of Markets have together secured a great degree of cooperation from the marketing trade. The trade knows and regards with confidence those agencies called Bureau of Markets.

The proposed amalgamated Bureau in the Department of Agriculture will be seriously handicapped in its service to the public if its name does not include the term Markets.

#### WAREHOUSING AND WAREHOUSING FACILITIES.

##### United States Warehouse Act.

In order to encourage the proper storage and orderly marketing of agricultural products and to strengthen and encourage the credit facilities therefor, there should be an adequate warehousing system which will provide safe and suitable warehouses, competent and reliable warehousemen and widely acceptable warehouse receipts. The strengthening and extension of the existing Federal warehouse Act, and the passage by the various States of laws which should result in uniformly regulating the performance of the obligations of warehousemen, such laws to be so drafted as not to conflict with or duplicate, but to supplement, the Federal law in all necessary respects, should result in an adequate warehousing system. Appropriate amendments to the Act are earnestly recommended by this Conference in order to facilitate financing of stored crops and the better protection of such crops. This Conference further urges that adequate appropriations be made for the administration of this Act in order that its benefits may be generally available.

##### Temporary Storage in Producing Districts.

There is a need on the part of individual producers and producers' organizations of agricultural products, concentrators in producing districts and others accumulating



agricultural products for wholesale distribution for better facilities for the temporary holding of farm products in the producing districts, until delivery or shipment is made.

Such facilities would tend to prevent waste, maintain quality, equalize the flow of goods and generally improve marketing.

In the case of perishables, protection should be afforded against freezing in winter by buildings adequately insulated and artificially heated if necessary. Summer protection should be afforded by buildings adequately insulated and refrigeration preferably mechanical.

#### Wholesale Terminal Facilities:

The larger receiving centers require terminal wholesale facilities to handle adequately and economically agricultural products coincident with and in the interim between their unloading from the railroad cars and their delivery to regular trade channels.

(a) - Such terminal wholesale facilities should, if possible be adjacent to union railroad terminals, and waterway terminals.

(b) - Layout and construction should permit of the handling of agricultural products with a minimum of expense and effort compatible with adequate protection.



(c) - In the case of perishables, protection against freezing by buildings adequately insulated and artificially heated if necessary in winter, and summer protection should be afforded. It is especially important that such protection should be so afforded as to be continuous with the protection given by the refrigerated or heated car.

(d) - The wholesale terminal facilities are, in general, required for temporary, not period storage, and should be constructed and operated accordingly.

(e) - They may be owned and operated by any adequate organization, but present needs and future development would probably be best served by a logical tying in with agencies and facilities already established and recognized as desirable and necessary.

#### Federal Cold Storage Legislation.

The cold storage warehouse system which has developed in the United States, is essential to agriculture to assist in conserving perishable foods and in extending the period of their distribution. It serves both the producer and the consumer.

In the rapid growth of the cold storage industry, some injurious practices subversive of the proper functioning of the industry as an aid to seasonal distribution, have developed. While these abuses have not been general, they have worked, where they have existed, to the disadvantage of the whole public.



About twenty-one states have enacted Laws regulating Cold Storage, many of them based upon the "Uniform Law Relating to the Cold Storage of Certain Articles of Food," recommended by the "Commissioners of Uniform State Laws," appointed by the Governors of the several states. These state laws vary in many important particulars, and in some states are not properly enforced. State officials responsible for their enforcement, affirm that proper enforcement is made difficult, and in some cases, impossible, by reason of the fact that a large percentage of cold storage products move in interstate commerce without evidence that such products have been in cold storage.

For the benefit of the industry itself, and of the public, there should be enacted as promptly as possible, a Federal Cold Storage Act on lines recommended by the industry itself, the specialists of National and State Governments, and in keeping with the best interests of both the producer and the consumer.

#### Warehouse Loans:

Practical means should be taken to make stored products more generally available as a basis for loans. However, such loans should not be for the purpose of uneconomically affecting the flow of goods to market, but should have for their purpose the orderly marketing of the farmers' products and not the promotion of speculation.



## Investigation of Effect of Storage on Agricultural Products.

In view of the necessity for the maintenance of value of agricultural products which because of seasonal production must be subjected to period or temporary storage there should be made exact scientific investigations into the storage conditions most desirable for the preservation of such products; and of the effect of storage on condition and quality, whether storage be common or under temperature, ventilation or humidity artificially maintained.

Furthermore, such investigations should be conducted in the United States Department of Agriculture since the character and scope of the undertakings preclude either maintenance or supervision on the part of the producers or of the warehouseman.

## STANDARD GRADES AS A FACTOR IN MARKETING.

Market grades and standards are basic factors in promoting efficiency in the distribution of agricultural products in that they encourage the production of a better quality of product, make possible more definite sales contracts, and promote the realization of a fair price to the producer, the trade and the consumer.

Relative commercial values are determined by the grade and uniformity of products offered and not by grade names; but favorable market prices are maintained and stabilized through trade confidence in established standards.

Standards therefore should be established on a basis that will contribute to and encourage better production and secure for the producer the highest net returns; and further in the establishment of



such standards, due regard should be given to trade and manufacturing conditions which must be observed in order to insure general commercial usage and to establish trade confidence.

Standards further contribute to efficiency and improved marketing and should include standardization of products and containers under conditions that will permit grading, weighing, or packing at or near point of origin with adequate facilities for inspection and appeal.

Such standards on farm products should be established by the Federal Government after conference with the producers, members of the trade and other interested parties.

#### MARKETING COST STUDIES AND IMPROVED BUSINESS METHODS.

1. Data on marketing costs are considered essential as a basis for a constructive long time marketing program. And especially are studies on the cost of marketing the principal staple agricultural products needed. Such studies will lead to a better understanding of the marketing system as a whole, as well as serve as a basis for comparing the relative efficiency of the various agencies engaged in the distribution of agricultural commodities. Cost of marketing data will serve also to point out to individual marketing units their efficient and inefficient practices. It is believed that such studies should be greatly extended.

2. Improved and more economical methods of marketing agricultural products can be developed through the medium of cooperative marketing associations established by the producers themselves.

3. A greater amount of cooperation and a higher degree of coordination of the various agencies which handle, manufacture, conserve and distribute agricultural products is desirable, and should be encouraged by the State and Federal Governments with due regard to the interest of all the people.



## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

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The greatest disaster which can come upon a people is the retardation of the development and diffusion of knowledge. America leads in all phases of National life because it has always led in efforts to discover and disseminate knowledge among all the people. This applies with special force to all matters concerning agriculture. The Morrill Act, the Hatch Act, the Adams Act, the Smith-Lever Act and the Smith-Hughes Act are perhaps the most notable of the long series of Federal statutes testifying to the intention of the American people to maintain their agriculture upon a plane at least equal to, and if possible superior to, that in any other country.

The new agricultural problems which have come as a result of post-war conditions require early solution. The individual farmer is demanding information. As never before he is now entering the business world through his cooperative organizations.

Existing institutions for agricultural research, education and extension should be developed and strengthened. There should certainly be no reduction in financial support. Their facilities should be directed to the solution of the practical and economic problems of agriculture in all their relations and in aiding all farmers to apply available knowledge to the solution of their problems individually and collectively.

The results of research should be published adequately and promptly for the information of the public and the encouragement of investigators and teachers.



Farmers should cultivate a more intimate relationship with their county agent, State Experiment Station and Agricultural College, and United States Department of Agriculture, so that they may secure and utilize to advantage available information.

Existing provisions for reducing damage and losses from injurious insects, animal and plant diseases and other pests should be maintained and developed.

The development of agriculture upon an equality with other industries requires first of all equality of educational opportunity for those who dwell in the country as compared with those who live in the cities and villages. Gross inequality now exists and it must be removed.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 9

## A PERMANENT FOREST POLICY

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Half of all the wood consumed in the United States is used on the farm. The scarcity of lumber, with consequent high prices, has already seriously injured our farming people. The coming timber scarcity will affect them most dangerously because they cannot farm without wood, and because the use of substitutes will help them less than any other class. High prices for lumber used on the farm directly affect the cost of food production and raise the cost of food and clothing to the whole people of the United States.

The first and most important step toward ensuring a timber supply for the people of the United States is the immediate stopping of further devastation on lands that bear forests now. The devastation is caused by the common practice, except in public forests, of cutting mature timber without provision for future growth, followed by fires which sweep across the slashings and destroy what young trees remain. No safe provision for a permanent timber supply to support a permanent agriculture and permanent industries is possible until this devastation is stopped. It can be stopped only by public regulation of the methods of cutting and by protection from fire. This makes imperative some form of Federal legislation.

As measures immediately necessary, in view of the present situation, the Committee on a National Forest Policy recommends the following:

Privately owned commercial lands, containing three-fourths of the saw timber we have left, are being with a few honorable exceptions devastated more rapidly and completely than ever before to the incalculable



injury of the whole Nation. This devastation must be stopped by effective legislation.

The scarcity of timber has already resulted in excessive prices of lumber to the farmers and consumers generally. The continuance of forest devastation will, by restricting the supply of lumber, interfere to a dangerous degree with farm development, the prosperity of agriculture, and the supply of food for our people. Therefore action to prevent further devastation of the remaining mature forests is immediately necessary and should be taken at once.

Two-thirds of our States, containing three-fourths of our people, are already dependent for timber upon the few remaining wood exporting States, soon to be reduced to two or three. Therefore the forest problem is nationwide and the Nation itself must safeguard the interests of its people by ensuring a permanent cheap, and ample supply of timber for their use.

Our forest lands contain mainly very young or very old trees. Therefore the harvesting of mature timber should be so conducted as to leave uninjured the middle and smaller sized trees, upon which this Nation must depend to bridge over, so far as practicable, the coming shortage of lumber.

Forest fires following after destructive lumbering have created a man-made desert about as large as the forests of all Europe except Russia and Scandinavia. Effective methods of fire prevention are well known. Therefore liberal provision should be made for complete fire protection upon public and private forest lands through cooperation between the National Government, the States, and the private owner.



There is no public market information service for forest products as there is for other farm products. Therefore such a service, covering the production, sales, shipments, and prices of forest products both in the United States and in foreign countries should be collected and disseminated to farmers and other consumers and producers by the Government at public expense.

Continuous and profitable forest production requires comparatively large areas of forest land. Therefore cooperative forest production offers special advantages as applied to scattered woodlots on farms. It should be specifically authorized by legislation wherever such legislation does not already exist.

The same reasons which recommend the cooperative purchase and sale by farmers of other products and supplies apply equally to products of the forest. Therefore such cooperative purchase and sale should everywhere be authorized by law and widely practiced among farmers.

Extension work in the production and harvesting of forest products is as necessary to the farmer as similar work dealing with other products. It has hitherto been neglected. Provision to extend such help in better methods of handling farm woodlots should be provided under the same conditions.

Research in forestry has already produced results of incalculable value to the people of the United States and is essential for future progress. Therefore research in methods of maintaining and increasing the productivity of forest lands, in methods of utilizing forest products, should be promoted in every practicable way.



Since the shortage of construction timber throughout the world will make it impossible to meet the coming scarcity of lumber, since we must grow what we need or go without, and since the present area of forest land in the United States is barely sufficient, under the best protection and management, to meet the present needs of our people. Therefore the total forest acreage of the United States must not be reduced, but on the contrary must be increased wherever practicable by the inclusion of land not more valuable for other purposes.

Throughout the world, publicly owned forests are better managed, better protected, and more productive than those in private hands. Therefore the present area of public forests, national, State or municipal, should not only be kept rigorously intact but increased as rapidly and extensively as possible by purchase, gift, or exchange, and by additions from other public lands.

Our country is so large that the separation of sources of forest supplies from centers of consumption results in expensive transportation charges upon the consumer. Therefore the production of wood upon land not more valuable for other purposes should be encouraged in every State and region throughout the Nation.

The axe and fires have reduced to unproductive barrens vast areas of forest lands good only to grow trees. These areas should be restored to production by fire protection and planting. Therefore assistance to private owners by furnishing planting material at cost or free should be given by the State and Federal Governments in cases where the taking over of the land and complete reforestation at public expense are not practicable.



To grow a tree takes a life time or longer and a forest crop can be harvested only at intervals far apart, therefore taxation upon forest land should be so adjusted as to assist, rather than hinder, the practice of forestry by private owners, without relieving forest property from its proper share of the common burden.







## REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 10

## NATIONAL LAND POLICY

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The era of free, accessible land of good quality is past. There remains much valuable land requiring heavy expenditure to make it available. However, there is much land being turned to unfortunate and uneconomic uses.

Recognizing the wisdom of the recommendation of President Harding that the Government should give encouragement "to every practical proposal for watering our arid land, for reclaiming cut-over forest areas, for protecting fertile valleys from inundations, and for draining the potentially rich and widely extended swamp areas;" and recognizing that such reclamation should be carried on only in the light of the fullest knowledge as to the uses to which the land is best adapted; and that the time, the rate, the order, and the manner in which land should be reclaimed is related to our whole economic life, and recognizing further the need of a National policy regarding land tenure, we believe that a deliberate and unified plan of National land utilization is imperative. Such a plan would involve not only public reclamation and the use of publicly owned land but also proper direction to the processes of settlement by private agencies. It would include, furthermore, measures designated to remedy such evils as are involved in the land tenure of the Nation.

In order that such a policy may be effectively developed, we believe it essential that a National Land Commission be established. Such a commission should include representatives of the governmental agencies



concerned with administering the agricultural interests of the Nation.

A commission of this character should fulfill the following functions:

(a) Proceed to classify the areas of land not in farms with a view to determining the most economical use, such as forests, grazing and crops, grading each class according to its economic quality.

(b) Determine a policy of reclamation which shall be coordinated with the need for agricultural land and with other economic conditions. A policy of this kind must provide for the welfare of settlers and the prosperity of the Nation as a whole. A land development policy should be nation-wide. An adequate plan of selecting, assisting and directing settlers must be included.

(c) Develop a comprehensive policy relative to grazing on public land to the end of more economical use, taking into account the proper relation of grazing and Homestead rights.

(d) Provide intelligent direction, in cooperation with the States, to agencies of private land settlement and to intending settlers.

(e) Recognizing the fundamental of home ownership as a means of developing a strong citizenship, the Commission should undertake to promote a satisfactory relation between land owner and tenant and to facilitate the purchase of farms by capable farmers.



(f) Said national commission should cooperate with a similar body in each state so that the land policy of each and every state may be adapted to the conditions therein; and that no public expenditure be encouraged in the creation of more farms until the present acute conditions in agriculture at home and abroad shall have been fully adjusted.

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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 11

## FARM POPULATION AND FARM HOME

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## 1. Farm Population.

1. While we recognize the basic importance of financial prosperity, the committee desired to express the conviction that more than financial prosperity will be essential in the realization of the "new conception of the farmer's place in the national and social economic scheme."

2. It is apparent to the committee that it is necessary for Federal and State agencies to continue or, where lacking, inaugurate the study of such phases of our rural population as are related to a permanent rural life.

3. The safeguarding of the health of the people in the open country is a first consideration. Any program that looks toward the proper safeguarding of the health must include adequate available facilities for the people in the open country in the way of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, dispensaries, nurses, physicians, and health officers. This committee endorses the growing tendency through public agencies to maintain the health of the people by means of these facilities and agencies.

4. The committee recommends that the State and Federal agencies give attention to problems of providing adequate free circulating libraries for the country people, and also recommends that secondary school facilities be increased so that country families may have convenient and adequate training for their young people. It is also recommended that our rural educational curriculum be so organized as to be adapted to rural needs and that adequate provision be made for the study of problems of rural life.



5. The committee recommends to the state boards of Education and other similar agencies the importance of introducing suitable instruction in the principles of cooperation as applied to community, social and business life.

6. To correspond with the volume now issued for larger centers of urban population, the committee recommends that the U. S. Census Bureau prepare and publish a similar volume on farm population.

7. We deplore the tendency of the press to depict occasional and extreme conditions of toil or hardship on the part of farm women as representing usual or normal conditions.

## II. THE FARM HOME

1. Agricultural and economic conditions largely determine the standards of living in the farm home. Economic reforms along the lines of cooperative marketing and finance are readily translated into better homes. While working along economic lines every effort should be made to maintain good standards of home life and stress those ideals of high type homes that shall give to rural life the satisfaction, attractiveness, dignity and power to which it is justly entitled.

2. Recognizing that the farm home is the heart not only of American agriculture but of the Nation as well, we strongly urge that its power and influence be fully appreciated and used, through the appointment of farm women as well as farm men to official positions in farm organizations, and through the selection of farm women for service on important National and State boards. This equal representation of country and city homes will add



to the dignity of country life and serve to bring about a better understanding between country, town and city.

3. We realize that now the morale of the farm families must be kept up as was that of the soldiers in the dark days of the war and that the first and most important means in accomplishing this is self-help. This should be supplemented by the enthusiasm which comes from united effort in community groups and organizations, and the aid of the church, the school, the extension service and all other forces effectively cooperating in an earnest endeavor to do worth while things as they come to hand, working toward ultimate relief through every means recommended by this conference.

4. In view of the growing demand for educational assistance from the extension service of the State Agricultural College, because of an increase in the groups of farm families associated together for mutual help, no matter under what names, a greater number of public extension workers is needed especially in the interests of the farm home. We subscribe cordially to the principle that all extension workers should be employed only with public funds and should serve with equal zeal all groups or organizations of people without distinction. Extension work should be a public educational service for rural people.

5. Recognizing the splendid organized work that has been conducted by farm men and women in many communities, we strongly recommend that agricultural organizations emphasize in their definite programs a study of food, clothing, housing, child care, and higher life as related to the high standard home, which is our goal.



6. In view of the fact that farm tenancy is seriously increasing and thereby endangering the stability of the farm home in some sections of the country we wish to encourage farm ownership.

7. We desire to commend Congress and The President for the passage of the Maternity Act.

8. We endorse the Home Economics Amendment to the Federal Vocational Educational Act.

9. Assured that the future of Agriculture depends upon the training of farm boys and girls for farm home and community life, we recommend such training as a vital factor in development of leadership, community spirit, cooperative study and the use of new and improved methods in agriculture and social life in the country. We urge that farm men and women take active part in the organization and maintenance of some type of group work for boys and girls, that by this method the joys and dignity of agriculture as a profession can be developed as in no other way.

10. We strongly recommend the conservation of The American farm home. It offers the best opportunity for the development of ideal family life in which the farmer and his wife are equal partners in work, social life and business and in which the children have an opportunity to become junior partners in the management of the farm and home.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 12

## COORDINATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION

## 1.

When states have laws regulating agriculture that cover more completely the field included in existing or proposed Federal regulatory laws, all points of possible conflict or overlapping of authority should be considered and settled, as the circumstances may require, by Congress or by negotiations between the Federal administrative authorities and the State officials responsible for State regulations. Federal and State exercise of authority should be harmonious, for conflict may defeat real regulation.

## 2.

To the end that agricultural products and commodities may move in interstate traffic without unnecessary restriction it is recommended that there be coordination of State and Federal laws, giving due consideration to local conditions, as to inspection, grading, weighing, packing, warehousing, and financing, and that cooperation in administration among the various States and between the States and the National Government be promoted to the fullest extent, recognizing in the coordination of State and Federal legislation the police powers vested in the States.

## 3.

For the protection of public health, it is recommended that the States pass uniform laws regulating and safeguarding dairy products and by-products, and that uniform laws providing for inspection of meat animals and meat and meat-products entering intrastate commerce, amounting to nearly 40 per cent of the entire amount consumed, should be enacted on



the general lines of the Federal Meat Inspection laws or service.

## 4.

Believing that the cooperation of the Federal and State governments in tuberculosis eradication work under the officially accredited herd plan will be of lasting benefit to the livestock industry of the country and of untold value in the protection of the public health, we urge that the States pass laws providing for area work in counties and municipalities in cooperation with and under the supervision of the State regulatory officials to make possible the most effective cooperation with the successful national plan for eradication of bovine tuberculosis. We recommend, however, that area work be not made compulsory by Federal legislation but be left optional with the States for the present.

## 5.

It is recommended that State laws for the control of plant diseases and pests be drawn on broad lines delegating the necessary authority, sufficient in emergencies, to control outbreaks such as Gipsy moth, pink bollworm, citrus canker, corn borer, pine blister rust, etc., and, in their inspection of nursery stocks and plants, that such broad authority be placed in the hands of State entomologists and State plant pest commissions as would also enable them to coordinate their services with the Federal Horticultural Board.

## 6.

The manufacture, sale, and use as food of compounds consisting of milk from which the butter-fat has been taken and oriental vegetable oils substituted therefor is a growing menace to the public health and



threatens to undermine the dairy industry of the United States. Investigations have shown that the Pure Food and Drugs Act does not give the public the necessary protection against these compounds, and that additional Federal and State legislation is desirable. We, therefore, urge the enactment of a Federal law to prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of compounds of vegetable oils and skimmed milk or products made in the semblance of milk. We further urge the passage by the various States of additional legislation prohibiting the manufacture or sale of such imitation compounds, and close cooperation between Federal and State enforcement authorities in the detection and prosecution of violators of such laws.

## 7.

Permissive legislation for agricultural cooperation has been passed in some form in a number of States; some States have enacted laws based upon the European type of capital stock cooperative; others have passed acts permitting farmers to form membership nonstock, nonprofit corporations. A few States have permitted both types of cooperatives to operate.

It is recommended that the separate States, wherever this may be needed, pass or revise their permissive legislation to harmonize with the proposed legislation to authorize cooperation, already endorsed by this conference, by the enactment of uniform cooperative laws.

## 8.

There should be adequate legislation providing for truthful, affirmative labeling or description in connection with the sale of agricultural products, in raw and manufactured forms, similar in principle



to the commonly designated "Truth in Fabric" bill now pending in Congress.

## 9.

We are opposed to the appropriation of public funds for what is known as Government Free Seed Distribution, and respectfully urge upon Congress that after this present year this practice be discontinued.

## 10.

Complete and accurate crop and market information should be obtained and published promptly from time to time for all agricultural products, whether in raw or manufactured form, including both domestic and foreign production, consumption, visible supply, stocks in storage, stocks in manufacturers' hands, etc., and with this in view each State should have a department or agency to cooperate with the Federal Agricultural Department in such work. The gathering and dissemination to the public of false and misleading crop and market information by private agencies should be prohibited and punished under both Federal and State legislation.

## 11.

In view of the fact that many farm organizations represented in this conference are on record against proposed legislation removing from the Federal Agricultural Department various bureaus or divisions, and placing them under the jurisdiction of other departments, and that many States now have laws and departments constituted by law cooperating and coordinating with the Federal Department of Agriculture, the removal from the Federal Agricultural Department of its functions embraced within the Bureaus of Forestry, Roads, States Relations, Weather, Soils, or Markets and Crop Estimates will lead to endless confusion and added expense.



Therefore it is recommended that such separation be not made.

12.

The President and the Secretary of Agriculture should take steps to bring about the establishment of a National Agricultural Advisory Council which should be a continuing body fairly representing all interests in agriculture and which should meet, from time to time, for the consideration and development of a permanent program of agriculture, including the coordination of State and Federal activities in relation thereto.

WHEREAS farming is the most important basic industry of the nation, and whereas:

One-third of the population is engaged in agriculture, and whereas:

It has not been customary to appoint farmers to national commissions, therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED

That it is the belief of this conference that the judgment of farmers is needed on such commissions and that a more general appointment of farmers to such commissions is in the interest of public welfare.







COMMITTEES

## National Agricultural Conference

## Committee No. 1. Agriculture and Price Relations.

Chairman:	E. B. Cornwall, Vt.	Secretary:	F. A. Pearson
	J. B. Bartholomew, Ill.		David Friday, Mich.
	L. J. Taber, Ohio.		Nelson Updike, Neb.
	Henry A. Wallace, Ia.		B. E. Chaney, Ark.
	Samuel Gompers, D. C.		C. W. Raymond, Ill.
	N. F. Webb, N. Y.		J. F. Reed, Minn.
	H. J. Hodge, Kans.		

## Committee No. 2. Agricultural Credit, Insurance and Taxation.

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	W. B. Farmer, N. H.		Joseph Hirsch, Tex.
	Guy Huston, Ill.		Chas. A. Lyman, D. C.
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	Eugene Meyer, Jr., D. C.		Theodore H. Price, N. Y.
	Kingman M. Robins, N. Y.		E. H. Thomson, Mass.
	George Woodruff, Ill.		H. M. Hill, Kans.
	Lawrence G. Wilson, Ariz.		B. John Black, Md.
	Will H. Pattison, N. M.		Clarence Ousley, Tex.
	A. C. Miller, D. C.		Mark A. Woods, Neb.
	Walter Everett, Neb.		

## Committee No. 3. Transportation.

Chairman:	H. J. Waters, Mo.	Secretary:	T. H. McDonald.
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## a. Railway Transportation.

Chairman:	Howard Leonard, Ill.	Secretary:	J. H. Parmelee.
	Clifford Thome, Ill.		W. M. Burlingame, Mont.
	R. G. Phillips, N. Y.		Wm. Pollman, Ore.
	A. H. Jenkins, Pa.		Sam. W. Cowan, Tex.
	C. H. MacDowell, Ill.		C. J. Osborn, Neb.
	F. R. Todd, Ill.		T. C. Powell, N. Y.
	Luther D. Fuller, N. Y.		I. H. Kent, Nev.
	W. L. Wagner, Ill.		M. J. Gormley, D. C.
	R. M. Gunn, Ia.		E. A. O'Neal, Ala.
	Martin F. Amorous, Ga.		



## b. Water Transportation.

Chairman: J. R. Howard, Ia.	Secretary: Max Lorenz.
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Bird M. Robinson, D. C.	J. C. Chase, Fla.
Peter G. Ten Eyck, Wash.	Fred Heiskell, Ark.
E. E. Frizell, Kans.	Milo D. Campbell, Mich.

## c. High Transportation.

Chairman: W. H. Walker, Calif.	Secretary: W. C. Markham.
C. M. Babcock, Minn.	R. D. Chapin, Mich.
Wayne Dinsmore, Ill.	H. S. Firestone, Ohio.
Dwight B. Hear, Ariz.	Gray Silver, W. Va.
O. G. Smith, Neb.	Mrs. Frank B. Black, Pa.
W. G. Edens, Ill.	

## Committee No. 4. Foreign Competition and Demand.

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G. Howard Davison, N. Y.	W. K. James, Mo.
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Thos. E. Wilson, Ill.	Frederick B. Wells, Minn.
Harry Thayer, Mass.	C. A. Cobb, Ga.
R. E. Shepherd, Ida.	Hans Georgeson, N. D.
C. C. King, Okla.	

## Committee No. 5. Costs, Prices and Readjustments.

Chairman: H. L. Russell, Wis.	Secretary: E. G. Nourse.
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## a. In the Cotton Belt.

Chairman: D. R. Coker, S. C.	Secretary: C. S. Scofield.
Russell B. Lowe, Mass.	J. T. Orr, Tex.
A. H. Stone, Miss.	J. S. Wannamaker, S. C.

## b. In the Wheat Regions.

Chairman: W. M. Jardine, Kans.	Secretary: C. R. Ball.
C. V. Topping, Mo.	Barton Needham, Kans.
E. B. Page, N. D.	R. W. Ritner, Ore.
T. R. Hillard, Pa.	

## c. In the Corn Belt.

Chairman: Warren T. McCray, Ind.	Secretary: C. W. Warburton.
F. H. Funk, Ill.	Fred H. Moore, Ind.
Hayes Walker, Mo.	Tom Wheeler, Ind.
C. W. Hunt, Iowa.	



## d. In the Dairy Regions.

Chairman:	G. W. Slocum, N. Y.	Secretary:	C. W. Larson.
	E. M. Bailey, Pa.		A. J. Glover, Wis.
	D. G. Harry, Md.		Charles L. Hill, Wis.
	O. L. Martin, Vt.		B. H. Rawl, Calif.
	H. E. Van Norman, Calif.		A. M. Loomis, D. C.
	T. F. Peck, Tenn.		

## e. In the Range Country.

Chairman:	Prager Miller, N. M.	Secretary:	E. C. Chilcott.
	Fred Bixby, Calif.		C. E. Collins, Colo.
	Gov. R. D. Carey, Wyo.		J. T. Jardine, Ore.
	Chas. H. Swift, Ill.		John A. Whitehurst, Okla.
	J. S. Abbott, D. C.		

## f. In the Tobacco Districts.

Chairman:	Judge Robt. W. Bingham, Ky.	Secretary:	F. B. Wilkinson.
	G. H. Bowles, Va.		B. W. Kilgore, N. C.
	William Pinney, Conn.		Leslie R. Smith, Mass.

## g. In Sugar Production.

Chairman:	W. R. Dodson, La.	Secretary:	C. O. Townsend.
	J. M. Collins, Colo.		A. B. Cook, Mich.
	C. P. Burguières, La.		C. H. Allen, Ohio.

## h. In Fruit and Vegetable Production.

Chairman:	Henry M. Dunlap, Ill.	Secretary:	L. C. Corbett.
	Herbert F. Baker, Mich.		John J. Dillon, N. Y.
	J. Edward Moon, Pa.		O. F. E. Winberg, Ala.

## i. Costs and Price Studies.

Chairman:	H. W. Jeffers, N. J.	Secretary:	G. W. Forster.
	John F. Cunningham, Ohio.		L. H. Goddard, Ohio.
	Louis F. Miller, Ohio.		Ralph Snyder, Kans.

## j. Negro Farm Problems.

Chairman:	Benjamin F. Hubert, Ala.	Secretary:	C. F. Hall.
	R. W. Westberry, S. C.		



## Committee No. 6. Crop and Market Statistics.

Chairman: C. S. Barrett, Ga.      Secretary: L. M. Estabrook.

## a. Crop Statistics.

Chairman: L. S. Bean, Me.      Secretary: C. E. Gage.

James Moore, N. Y.	J. W. Fox, Miss.
Frank G. Moorhead, Ia.	Henry F. Butler, Me.

## b. Live Stock Statistics.

Chairman: N. P. Hull, Mich.	Secretary: S. A. Jones.
Frank J. Hagenbarth, Utah.	Joseph H. Mercer, Kans.

## c. Market Movements and Stocks.

Chairman: Homer C. Price, Ohio.	Secretary: C. V. Whalin.
Everett C. Brown, Ill.	Thomas Cooper, Ky.
Robert McDougal, Ill.	

## d. Farm and Market Price Statistics.

Chairman: Eugene Funk, Ill.	Secretary: Nat C. Murray.
John Lee Coulter, N. D.	James W. Wilson, S. D.
L. I. Moore, N. C.	Chas. W. Wicks, N. Y.
M. Leith, Iowa.	

## Committee No. 7. Marketing of Farm Products.

Chairman: G. Harold Powell, Calif.      Secretary: Asher Hobson

## a. Standard Grades as a Factor in Marketing.

Chairman: E. Percy Miller, Ill.	Secretary: George Livingston.
Jas. F. Bell, Minn.	Chester Gray, Mo.
J. M. Klein, N. Y.	G. L. McKay, Ill.
A. R. Marsh, N. Y.	A. L. Clark, N. J.
Charles J. Nichols, Mass.	

## b. Orderly Marketing.

Chairman: Carl Williams, Okla.	Secretary: W. A. Wheeler.
R. S. French, D. C.	C. I. Lewis, Ore.
John D. Miller, N. Y.	G. L. Sands, Ark.
H. W. Tinkham, R. I.	Geo. A. Roberts, Neb.
A. Sykes, Iowa.	A. A. Doerr, Kans.

## c. Warehousing and Wholesaling Facilities.

Chairman: Charles J. Brand, Pa.	Secretary: H. S. Yohe.
J. M. Anderson, Minn.	Vernon T. Davis, Miss.



Arthur B. Hancock, Ky.  
H. W. Summers, Tex.

Frank A. Horne, L. I.  
Miss Mary E. Pennington, N.Y.  
A. Kaplan, La.

d. Cooperation as a Factor in Marketing.

Chairman: C. H. Gustafson, Ill.	Secretary: L. S. Tenny.
H. B. Nickerson, Minn.	George N. Peek, Ill.
J. H. Ross, Fla.	Hale Tennant, Mich.
H. C. Filley, Neb.	T. C. Tucker, Calif.
Bradford Knapp, Ark.	Aaron Sapiro, Calif.
E. E. Faville, Wash.	W. C. Lansdon, Kans.
W. S. Shearer, Idaho.	

e. State and Federal Service and Regulation.

Chairman: C. P. Norgord, Wis.	Secretary: Wells A. Sherman.
Edward Houx, Mo.	Arthur R. Rule, N. Y.
W. J. Story, Va.	G. H. Hecke, Calif.
George B. Terrell, Tex.	Leo Stuhr, Neb.

f. Price Fixing in the Marketing System.

Chairman: Alva Algee, N. J.	Secretary: Alexander E. Cance.
W. H. Lyon, S. D.	Julius H. Barnes, N. Y.
W. I. Drummond, Mo.	E. T. Meredith, Iowa.
Houston Jones, Tex.	J. A. Simpson, Okla.

g. Market Cost Studies and Improved Business Methods.

Chairman: Vernon Campbell, D. C.	Secretary: H. E. Erdman.
J. A. Whitfield, D. C.	J. B. Ardis, La.
Edward Sutton, N. Y.	G. W. Fulk, Ill.
Mrs. Russell Tyson, Ill.	A. Brainard Peet, Del.
Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, D. C.	J. N. Hagan, N. D.
H. P. Strasbaugh, Md.	

Committee No. 8. Agricultural Research and Education.

Chairman: O. E. Bradfute, Ohio. Secretary: K. F. Kellerman.

a. Research.

Chairman: A. F. Woods, Md.	Secretary: C. V. Piper.
E. S. Bayard, Pa.	A. J. R. Curtis, Ill.
Dr. J. N. Harper, Ga.	W. S. Hill, S. D.
J. L. Hills, Vt.	Herbert Myrick, Mass.
W. J. Morse, Md.	Wilmon Newell, Fla.
Gustave Ober, Jr., Md.	F. A. Reid, Ariz.
J. Ogden Armour, Ill.	W. H. Stackhouse, Ill.
Oliver M. Lee, N. M.	G. M. Putnam, N. H.



## b. Agricultural Education.

Chairman: T. C. Atkeson, W. Va.	Secretary: D. J. Crosby.
G. I. Christie, Ind.	J. F. Duggar, Ala.
John Fields, Okla.	A. W. Gilbert, Mass.
H. A. Morgan, Tenn.	W. M. Riggs, S. C.
A. A. Johnson, N. Y.	H. D. Lute, Neb.
George McKerrow, Wis.	

## Committee No. 9. A National Forest Policy,

Chairman: Gifford Pinchot.	Secretary: Raphael Zon.
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## a. A Permanent Timber Supply.

Chairman: Filibert Roth	Secretary: E. H. Clapp.
Mrs. Maud Wood Park, D. C.	Albert Manning, N. Y.
W. D. Brookings, D. C.	A. W. Laird, Idaho.

## b. Cooperative Forest Production.

Chairman: A. C. Davis	Secretary: J. G. Peters.
Carl Vrooman, Ill.	E. P. Willits, Pa.
Arthur Capper.	

## c. Forest Research.

Chairman: H. S. Graves, D. C.	Secretary: Joseph Kittredge.
C. L. King, Pa.	J. H. Pratt, N. C.
John A. McSparran, Pa.	Dan A. Wallace, Minn.
Geo. W. Sissons, N. Y.	

## Committee No. 10. National Land Policies.

Chairman: R. A. Pearson, Ia.	Secretary: B. H. Hibbard.
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## a. Land Utilization.

Chairman: H. H. Halladay, Mich.	Secretary: R. P. Teele.
W. W. Turney, Tex.	Richard T. Ely, Wis.
A. G. Kahn, D. C.	W. B. Hunter, Ga.
C. E. Spence, Ore.	George Thomas, Utah.
A. P. Davis, D. C.	

## b. Tenancy and Land Ownership.

Chairman: C. V. Gregory, Ill.	Secretary: L. C. Gray.
B. Harris, S. C.	F. B. Mumford, Mo.
E. M. Sweitzer, Pa.	W. L. Austin, D. C.



## Committee No. 11. Farm Population and Farm Home.

Chairman: S. J. Lowell, N. Y.      Secretary: C. J. Galpin.

## a. Farm Population.

Chairman: Wm. A. Mather, N. Y.	Secretary: Dr. C. L. Stewart.
A. R. Mann, N. Y.	Clarence Poe, N. C.
Grant H. Slocum, Mich.	Paul L. Vogt, Pa.
Thomas F. Hunt, Calif.	Mrs. L. C. Chappell, S. C.
Mrs. H. F. Chaffee, N. D.	Mrs. W. C. Martin, Tex.
Mrs. J. W. Jones, Md.	

## b. The Farm Home.

Chairman: Mrs. J. C. Ketcham, Mich.	Secretary: Agnes E. Harris.
Mrs. Nellie E. Blakeman, Conn.	George Martin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Ind.	Mrs. Carl Williams, Okla.
Miss Neale S. Knowles, Ia.	Mrs. W. A. Mather, N. Y.
W. J. Thompson, Me.	S. S. Pennock, Pa.

## Committee No. 12. Coordination of State and Federal Legislation.

Chairman: E. S. Brigham, Vt.	Secretary: Chester Morrill.
M. N. Mennel, Ohio.	Charles W. Holman, D. C.
W. G. Jamison, Colo.	L. L. Olds, Wis.
H. N. Owen, Minn.	Fred Rasmussen, Pa.
Milo Reno, Iowa.	J. M. Whittlesey, Conn.

## NOT ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEES.

## Hon. Sydney Anderson, Chairman of the Conference.

Wesley Mitchell, N. Y.	Hugh Sproat, Ida.
Gov. J. M. Parker, La.	R. H. W. Stone, N. C.
James N. Morton, Ga.	C. A. Taylor, Ind.
M. B. Hare, Ark.	Horace G. Windsor, Mo.
Thos. McCroskey, Tenn.	L. J. Wortham, Tex.
Samuel Adams, Ill.	Mrs. B. John Black, Md.
B. M. Baruch, N. Y.	Mrs. Thos. G. Winter, D. C.
Manning W. Doherty, Canada.	Mrs. Albert Manning, N. Y.
C. H. Markham, Ill.	Hon. G. N. Haugen, House of Representatives.
John E. Pickett, Pa.	Hon. I. L. Lenroot, U. S. Senate.
J. F. Porter, Tenn.	Walter R. Reed, N. D.







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1922  
PROGRAM

and

LIST OF INVITED DELEGATES

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

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January 23 - 27

1922

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WASHINGTON







PROGRAM OF THE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

MONDAY, January 23, 1922 - 10:30 A.M.

Invocation by James S. Montgomery,  
Chaplain of the House.

Address -

By the President of the United  
States.

Address - The Purpose of the Confer-  
ence

By Henry Wallace, Secretary of  
Agriculture.

Address - Agricultural Prices and  
the Present Situation.

By Sydney Anderson, Chairman  
of Joint Congressional Com-  
mission of Agricultural In-  
quiry.

MONDAY, January 23, 1922 - 2:30 P.M.

The Present Agricultural Situation  
and Suggested Remedies:

Reports from Leading Regions:

The Northeastern States,

By E. B. Cornwall, Middlebury,  
Vt.

The Cotton Belt,

By James W. Morton, Athens, Ga.

The Corn Belt,

By A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.

The Wheat Regions,

By John N. Hagan, Deering, N. D.

The Range Country,

By Fred Bixby, Long Beach,  
Calif.







Ten minute discussions of the effect of the agricultural depression on other industries:

The Implement Industry,  
By William Black, Louisville, Ky

The Milling Industry,  
By James F. Bell,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

The Packing Industry,  
By Thomas Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

The Fertilizer Industry,  
By C. A. MacDowell, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion from the floor under  
five minute rule.

MONDAY, January 23, 1922, 8:30 P.M.

President's Reception by invitation  
to official delegates to conference

TUESDAY, January 24, 1922 - 9:30 A.M.

The European Situation in its Relation to American Agriculture.  
By G. F. Warren, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Financial Emergency in Agriculture  
By Eugene Meyer, Jr.,  
Washington, D. C.

The Financial Policy in its Relation to Price Levels.  
By Wesley Mitchell, New York, N.

Discussion from the floor under the  
five minute rule.







TUESDAY, January 24, 1922:

Committee meetings afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1922 - 9:30 A.M.

Fundamentals of Cooperative Marketing

By G. Harold Powell,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

The Place of the Independent Distributor,

By Wm. L. Wagner,  
Chicago, Ill.

Ten Minute Discussions of Marketing Problems:

John M. Parker, New Orleans,  
La.

Carl Williams, Oklahoma City,  
Okla.

Robert McDougal, Chicago, Ill.  
J. M. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.

Discussion from the floor under the five minute rule.

WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1922 - Afternoon and Evening:

Committee meetings.

THURSDAY, January 26, 1922 - 9:30 A.M.

The Need of:

A Food Supply for an Increasing Population,

By E. D. Ball,  
Washington, D. C.







The Need of: (Cont'd)

A National Forestry Policy,  
By Gifford Pinchot,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

A National Policy for Land  
Utilization,  
By Richard T. Ely,  
Madison, Wis.

A National Policy for Agri-  
cultural Research,  
By R. A. Pearson,  
Ames, Iowa.

Discussion from the floor under  
the five minute rule.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY:

Committee Reports to Conference.







ALABAMA

Morris, W. A.	Birmingham
President, Farmers' Union.	
Winberg, O. F. E.	Silver Hill
President, Gulf Coast Citrus Exchange.	
Duggar, J. F.	Auburn
Agricultural Experiment Station.	
Schofield, J. S.	Jasper
President, Farmers' Union.	
O'Neal, Ed.	Florence
Farmer.	
Espey, J. B.	Abbeville
Farmer,	
Dunnaway, J. E.	Orrville
Farmer.	
Hubert, Benj. F.	
Tuskegee Institute.	

ARIZONA

Reid, F. A.	Phoenix
Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.	
Heard, Dwight B.	Phoenix
President, Arizona Pima Cotton Growers.	
Campbell, Hugh E.	Flagstaff
Boice, Henry	San Carlos
Farmer.	
Brown, C. S.	Tucson
Farmer.	







ARKANSAS

Sands, G. L. President, Farmers' Union.	Charleston
Gates, E. W.	Crossett
Knapp, Bradford Dean, Agricultural College	Fayetteville
Davis, A. C. Secretary, National Farmers' Union.	Gravette
'Adams, W. N. (Suggests T. N. Hilliard as substitute)	Arkadelphia
Eldridge, John D. Farmer.	Little Rock
Chaney, B. E. Farmer. Pres. Rice Growers' Cooperative Ass'n.	Stuttgart
Herskell, Fred Arkansas Gazette	Little Rock
Bodman, E. J.	Little Rock
Hare, Marvin	Newport
Kahn, A. G.	Little Rock







CALIFORNIA

Walker, W. H.	Willows
President, California State Farm Bureau.	
Powell, G. Harold	Los Angeles
Gen. Mgr., California Fruit Growers Exchange.	
Bixby, Fred	Long Beach
President American Nat'l Live Stock Ass'n.	
Hunt, Thomas F.	Berkeley
Dean, California College of Agriculture.	
Rawl, B. H.	San Francisco
Secretary, Central Creameries Association	
Sapiro, Aaron	San Francisco
Attorney for Cooperative Associations.	
Tucker, R. C.	San Francisco
California Almond Growers' Association	
Hecke, G. H.	
Com. of Agriculture	

CANADA

Doherty, Maurice W.	Toronto
Minister of Agriculture	







COLORADO

Jamieson, W. G. Farmer.	La Veta
Jamieson, Mrs. W. G.	La Veta
Collins, J. M. Farmers' Union.	Eaton
Rockwell, R. F.	Paonia
Collins, Chas. C. Cattleman	Kit Carson
Lory, C. A. President, Colorado Agricultural College.	Fort Collins
Sweet, Low D. Potato grower.	Carbondale
Swayze, C. W. Farmer.	Denver
Harbert, Mrs. John	Mazanola

CONNECTICUT

Cook, Allen B.	Oronoque
Blakeman, Mrs. Nellie E. Chairman, Home Econ. Com. Nat'l Grange.	Oronoque
Whittlesey, J. M. State Commissioner of Animals	Hartford
Healy, Leonard H. Commissioner of Agriculture	Hartford
Pinney, William Tobacco grower.	Suffield







DELAWARE

Roose, J. H.  
Master, Delaware State Grange.

Peet, A. Brainerd                      Milford  
Sec. Del. Board Agric.

FLORIDA

Ross, J. H.  
President, Florida  
Citrus Exchange.

Winter Haven

Newell, Dr. Wilmon K. Gainesville  
Dean, Director Fla.  
Agric. Col.

Chase, J. C. Jacksonville  
Fruit and Vegetable Dealer

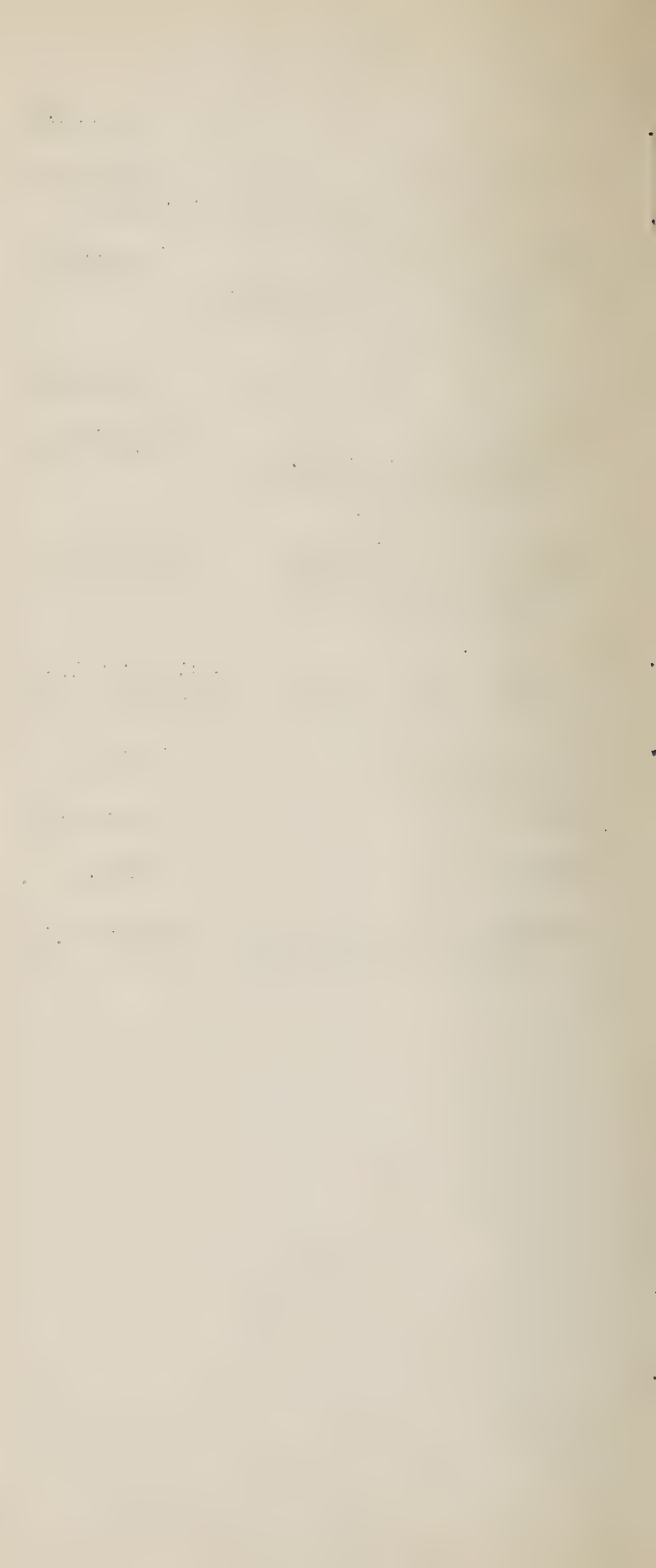
Edwards, John Ocala

Gist, W. M. McIntosh

McRae, J. C. Milton

Jennings, Mrs. W. S. Jacksonville  
Farmer and Club woman







GEORGIA

Morton, James W.	Athens
President, State Farm Bureau;	
Executive Committee, A.F.B.F.	
Soule, Andrew M.	Athens
President, College of	
Agriculture.	
Cobb, C. A.	Atlanta
Editor, Southern Ruralist.	
Barrett, Chas. S.	Union City
President, National	
Farmers' Union.	
Fleming, A. J.	Atlanta
Farmers' Union.	
Harper, Dr. J. N.	Atlanta
Director, Soil Improvement	
Committee.	
Hunter, W. B.	Cornelia
Cotton grower.	
Amarous, M. F.	Marietta







IDAHO

Booth, C. W. President, Farmers' Union.	Nezperce
Sproat, Hugh	Boise
Iddings, E. J.	Moscow
Shearer, W. S. President Farm Bureau.	Lewiston
Harland, F. G.	Payette
Laird, A. W. Pres. Western Forestry Conservation Com.	Potlatch
Shepherd, R. E.	Jerome

ILLINOIS

Leonard, Howard President, Illinois Agricultural Association, Executive Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation.	Eureka
Wilson, Oliver Former Master, National Grange, Member Executive Committee, A.F.B.F.	Peoria
Sanders, A. H. Agric. Editor.	Chicago
Gregory, C. V. Agr. Editor.	Chicago
Wilson, Thos. President, American Institute of Meat Packers.	Chicago







ILLINOIS(Cont'd)

Brown, Everett C. Chicago  
Pres. Nat'l Live Stock Ex.

McKay, G. L. Chicago  
Secretary, Amer. Ass'n of  
Creamery Butter Manufacturers.

Dunlap, Henry M. Savoy  
President, National Apple  
Growers Ass'n.

Bartholomew, J. B. Peoria  
President, Avery Company.

Stackhouse, W. H.  
National Implement & Vehicle Ass'n.

Todd, F. R. Moline  
Farm Implement Mfr.

Gorman, James E.  
President, Rock Island Railroad.

Miller, E. Percy Chicago  
Potato merchant.

Miller, John Calva  
Farmers National Grain  
Dealers Ass'n.

Howard, J. R. Chicago  
President, American  
Farm Bureau Federation.

Dinsmore, Wayne Chicago  
Sec'y Horse Ass'n of America.

Vrooman, Carl Bloomington  
Former Asst. Sec'y of Agriculture.







ILLINOIS (Cont'd)

Woodruff, George	Joliet
Amer. Bankers Ass'n.	
Gustafson, C. H.	Chicago
Pres., U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.	
Drayton, C. O.	Greenville
Rep. by Leroy Melton	
Pres., Farmers' Equity Union.	
Curtis, A. J. R.	Chicago
Society Agricultural Engrs.	
Huston, Guy	Chicago
Pres., Joint Stock Land	
Bank Ass'n.	
Sconce, Harvey J.	Sidell
General Farmer.	
McDougall, Robert	Chicago
Pres., Chicago Board of Trade.	
Thorne, Clifford	Chicago
Attorney.	
Peek, George N.	Moline
Farm Machinery Mfr.	
Page, Walter	Chicago
Carnation Milk Products Co.	
Armour, J. Ogden	Chicago
Packer	
Swift, Chas. H.	Chicago
Meat packer.	
Markham, V. C. H.	
Pres., Illinois Central Ry.	







ILLINOIS (Cont'd)

Fulk, George W.	Bethany
Funk, Eugene	Bloomington
Wagner, W. L. Dist. Fruits & Veg.	Chicago
McDowell, C. H. Pres. Nat'l Fertilizer Ass'n.	Chicago
Tyson, Mrs. Russell Woman's Nat'l Farm & Garden Ass'n.	Chicago
Raymond, C. W.	Watseka
Worcester, C. H. Lumberman and paper mfr.	Chicago
Davenport, Eugene	Urbana
Chambers, E. E. V.P.A.F. & S.F. R.R.	Chicago







INDIANA

- Brown, John G. Monon  
Pres., Indiana Farm Bureau,  
Executive Committee, A.F.B.F.
- Wright, L. H. Indianapolis  
Former Master, State Grange;  
Former Highway Commissioner;  
Member, Executive Committee,  
National Grange.
- Riggs, Thos. F. Rochester  
Pres., American Poultry Ass'n.
- McCray, Gov. Warren Kentland  
Prominent Stockman and Farmer.
- Christie, G. I. LaFayette  
Director, Indiana Experiment  
Station, Former Assistant,  
Secretary of Agriculture
- Wheeler, Tom Huntington  
Editor, Indiana Farmers Guide.
- Sewell, Mrs. Charles W. Otterbein
- Moore, Fred H. Rochester  
Pres. Nat'l Swine Breeders Ass'n.
- Park, Mrs. Maude Wood Indianapolis  
Pres. League of Woman Voters







IOWA

Hunt, Charles W.	Des Moines
Pres., Iowa Farm Bureau.	
Reno, Milo	Des Moines
President, Farmers' Union.	
Sykes, A.	Ida Grove
Pres., Corn Belt Meat Producers Ass'n.	
Pearson, R. A.	Ames
Chairman Exec. Com. Ass'n of Land Grant Colleges.	
Nourse, E. G.	Ames
Economist, Iowa Agric. Col.	
Meredith, E. T.	Des Moines
Former Secretary of Agriculture.	
Morehead, Frank	Des Moines
Agric. Editor.	
Wallace, Henry A.	Des Moines
Editor, Wallace's Farmer.	
Brockway, J. M.	Letts
Gunn, R. M.	Buckingham
Leith, M.	Ware
Knowles, Miss Neale S.	Ames
Home Econ. Dept., Iowa State College.	







KANSAS

Snyder, Ralph President, Farm Bureau.	Manhattan
Needham, Barton Master, State Grange	Lane
Tromble, John Pres., Farmers' Union, Sends W. C. Lansdon to represent state organ of Farmers Union.	Salina
Mercer, Joseph H. Com. of Agric.	Topeka
Jardine, W. M. Pres., Kansas Agric. College.	Manhattan
Merriam, C. B. Farm Mortgage Bankers.	Topeka
Hill, H. M.	LaFontaine
Frizell, E. E.	Larned
Mohler, J. C.	Topeka
Wise, Mrs. A. C. Farmer's Wife	Clearwater
McMichael, W. F.	Wichita







KENTUCKY

Hancock, Arthur B.	Harris
Tobacco grower.	
Bingham, Judge Robert W., Lexington	
Burley Tobacco Growers Ass'n.	
Cooper, Thomas P.	Lexington
Dean, College of Agriculture.	
Black, William	Louisville
Pres., Nat'l Ass'n of Farm	
Implement Manufacturers.	
Harrison, E. L.	Lexington
Vice-Pres. Farmers Union.	
Stone, J. C.	Lexington
Tobacco grower.	

LOUISIANA

Milling, R. E.	New Orleans
Amer. Cane Growers Ass'n.	
Parker, Gov. J. M.	Baton Rouge
Dodson, W. R.	Baton Rouge
Dean, College of Agr.	
Butler, E. S.	New Orleans
Pres. N. O. Cotton Ex.	
Kaplan, A.	Crowley
Rice grower.	
Ardis, J. B.	Shreveport
Banker and rice grower.	







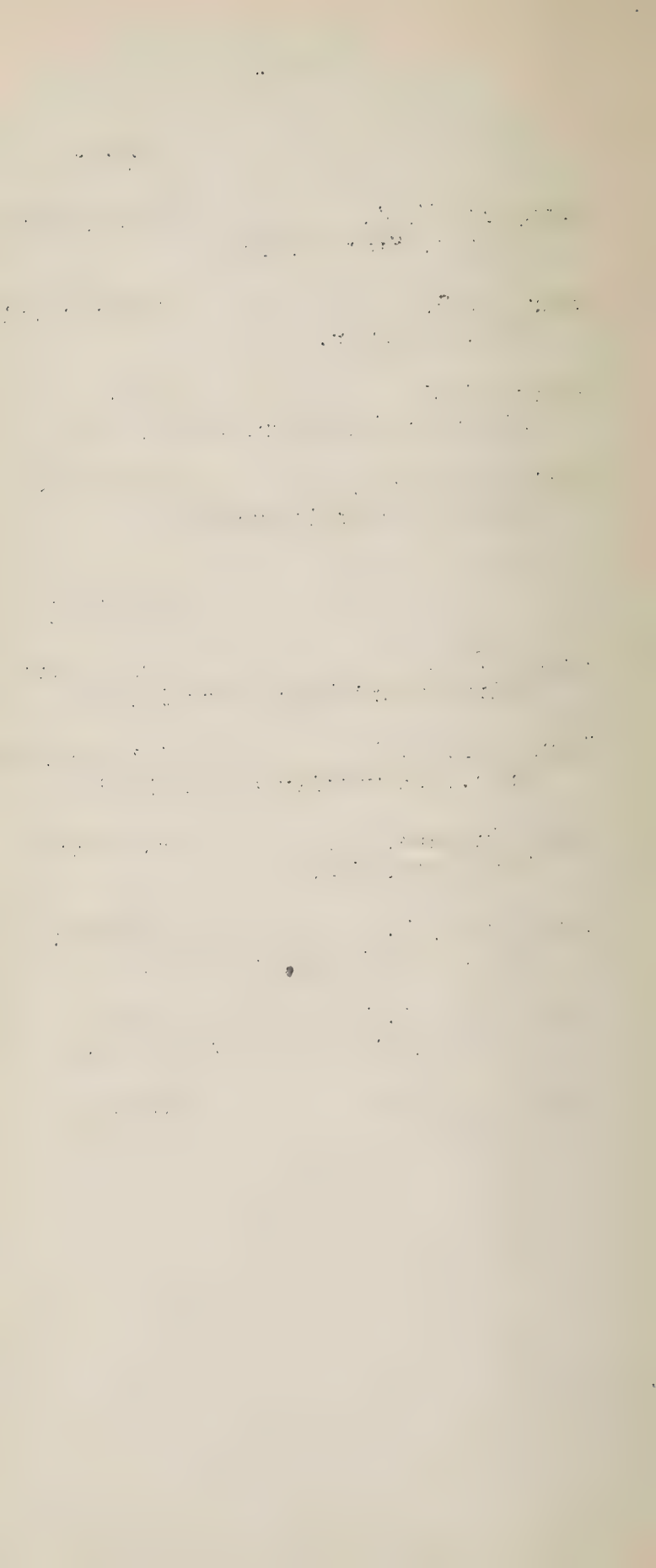
MAINE

Thompson, W. J. Master, State Grange	South China
Bean, L. S. Potato grower.	Presque Isle
Morse, W. J. Director Maine Agr. Exper. Sta.	Orono
Butler, Henry F. Farmer and fruit grower.	Wiscasset

MARYLAND

Harry, D. G. Dairyman and Pres. Farm Bureau.	Pylesville
Woods, Dr. A. F. Pres., University of Maryland	College Park
Ober, Gustave, Jr., Fertilizer Mfr.	Baltimore
Strasbaugh, H. P. Pres., Nat'l Cannery Ass'n.	Aberdeen
Jones, Mrs. J. W. Prominent in Woman's Club work.	Olney
Black, B. John Farmer.	Roslyn







MASSACHUSETTS

Cance, A. E. Amherst  
Economist, Mass. Agr. Col.

Gilbert, A. W. Boston  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Smith, Leslie R. Boston  
Fertilizer Mfr.

Pattee, Richard Newton Highlands  
Boston Milk Producers Ass'n.

Myrick, Herbert W. Springfield  
Agric. Editor.

Thompson, E. H. Springfield  
Pres., Farm Loan Bank.

Lowe, Russell B. Boston  
Pres., Nat'l Association  
Cotton Manufacturers.

Thayer, Harry Boston

Elliott, Albert W. Boston  
c/o J. Williams Co.  
Sends substitute:  
Chas. J. Nichols, Boston







MICHIGAN

Tennant, Hale Farmer.	Lansing
Cook, A. B. Master, State Grange.	Owosso
Slocum, Grant H. Pres., The Gleaners Federation.	Mount Clemens
Campbell, Milo D. Pres., Nat'l Milk Producers Federation.	Coldwater
Baker, Herbert L. Mich. Potato Growers Exchange.	Weadock
Friday, David	East Lansing
Chapin, Roy D. Nat'l Auto. Chamber of Commerce.	Detroit
Hull, N. P. Pres., Nat'l Dairy Union.	Dimondale
Sweeney, Miss Mary E. Sec'y Amer. Home Econ. Ass'n.	Lansing
Halladay, H. H. Com. Agr.	Lansing
Nicoll, James Head of Farm Bureau, fruit grower.	South Haven
Brody, C. L.	Lansing
Conn, Geo. C. Buick Motor Co.	Flint







MINNESOTA

Potter, L. E. Farmer.	Springfield
Anderson, J. M. Pres., Equity Exchange.	St. Paul
Nickerson, H. B. Pres., Minn. Coop. Creameries Ass'n.	Elk River
Wallace, Dan Agr. Editor.	St. Paul
Bell, James F. Miller.	Minneapolis
Babcock, C. M. Pres. State Highway	St. Paul
Owen, H. N. Agr. Editor, Farm, Stock & Home.	Minneapolis
Kelley, G. W. Editor, Northwest Farmstead	St. Paul
Reed, J. F. Pres., Farm Bureau.	St. Paul
Wells, Frederick B. Grain Dealer	Minneapolis
Gageng, Ole	Dalton
Goetzman, A. R.	Minneapolis







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Stone, A. H. Cotton Planter.	Dunleith
Davis, Vernon T. Farmer.	Jackson

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Mumford, F. B. Dean, College of Agriculture.	Columbia
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Houx, Edward Pres., Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.	Kansas City
James, W. K. Pres., International Farm Congress.	St. Joseph
Drummond, W. I. Sec'y International Farm Congress.	Kansas City
Hirth, William Missouri Farmers Club.	Columbia
Moses, L. E. Southwest Millers League.	Kansas City







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Miller, J. Z.                      Kansas City  
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Edmonds, Mrs. O.              Harlowton

Hurdekoper, Wallace              Wallis

Atkinson, Alfred              Bozeman

Dixon, Hon. Jos.              Helena







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Shallenberger, A. C.	Alma
Stuhr, Leo Sec. Agric.	Lincoln
Filley, H. C. Economist, Univ. Neb.	Lincoln
Smith, O. G. Pre , Farmers Nat'l Congress.	Kearney
Leadley, T. A. Managing Editor, Nebraska Farmer.	Lincoln
Updike, Nelson Grain dealer.	Omaha
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Thompson, C. Y.	West Point
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Adams, H. M. Vice Pres. U.P.	Omaha
Burke, E. L.	Omaha







NEBRASKA(Cont'd)

Shorthill, J. W.	Omaha
Suggest	
Miller, John	Glava

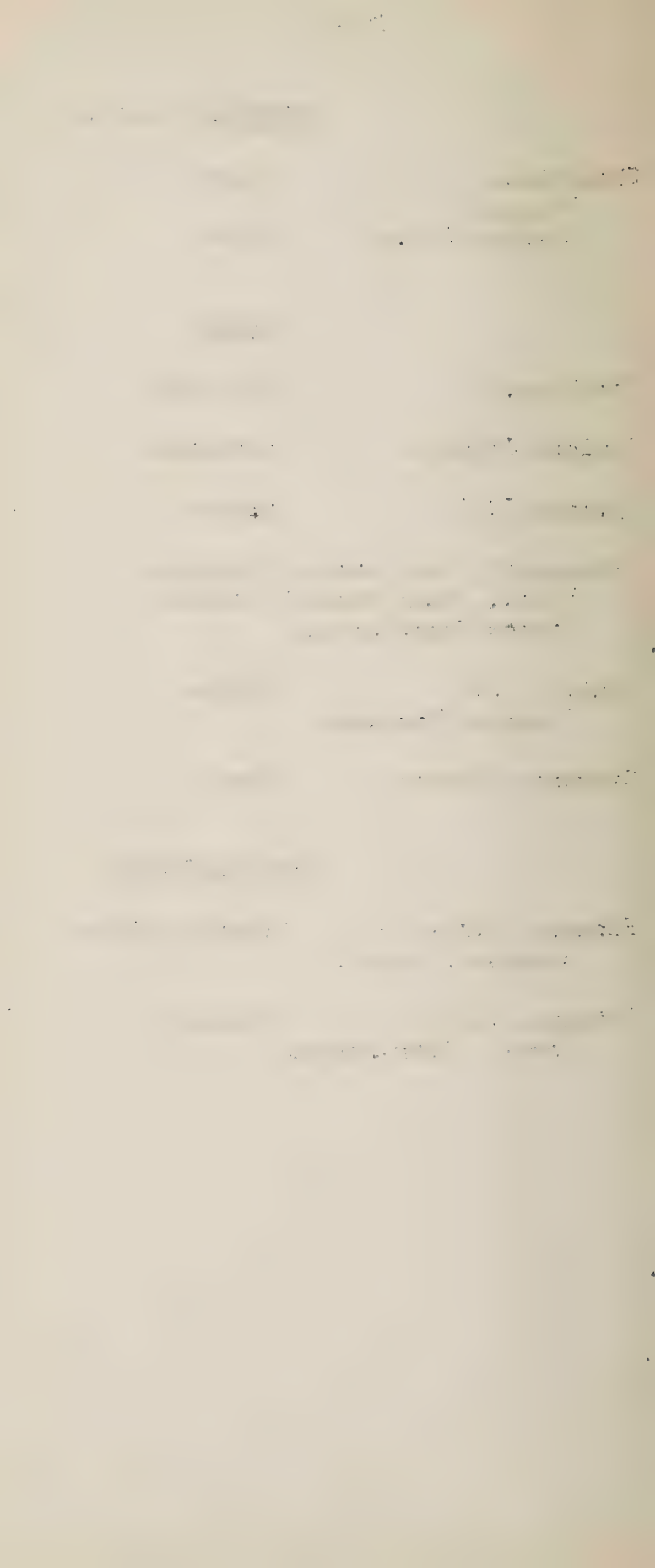
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Taylor, John G.	Lovelocks
Hylton, J. J.	Hylton
Freedhoff, Mrs. George	Yerington
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General Merchant.	
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Putnam, G. M.	Concord
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Agee, Alva	Trenton
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Clark, E. L.	Trenton
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Reed, R. C.	Roswell
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Manning, Albert	Otisville
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Dean, Cornell College of Agriculture.	
Warren, G. F.	Ithaca
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Rommell, George M.	New York City
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Miller, John D. Vice-Pres. Dairyman's League (Lives in Penna. at Susquehanna)	Utica







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Coulter, John Lee	Agricultural
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Page, E. B.	Leeds
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Georgeson, Hans	Niagara
Fink, H. L.	Berthold
Chaffee, Mrs. H. F.	Amenia
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Ed. of Farm Life.

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Williams, Carl Oklahoma City  
President American Cotton Growers  
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Williams, Mrs. Carl Oklahoma City

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Editor Farm Journal

Pennock, S. S.                      Philadelphia  
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

1950

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE  
LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR 1950

BY

ROBERT M. WILSON

1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY



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Franzen, B. O.	Wheatland
Hay, John W.	Rock Springs

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Robinson, Bird M.  
Amer. Short Line R. R. Ass'n.

Van Norman, H. E.  
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Nat'l. Milk Producers Fed.

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Farm Loan Board.

Meyer, Eugene Jr.

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War Finance Corporation.

Miller, A. C.

Member Federal Reserve Board.

Bellamy, Harry H.

4th Asst. P. M.

Livingston, George.

Whitfield, J. A.

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Capper, Hon. Arthur

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McNary, Hon. Chas. L.

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Congressman.

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Gormley, M. G.  
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Am. Rway. Asso.

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Pres. American Federation  
of Labor.

Brookings, W. DuBois.  
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1731 H Street, N. W.







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Costigan, Mrs. Edward P.  
Consumers League.

Winter, Mrs. Thos. G.  
Gen. Fed. of Womens' Clubs.

Ketchum, Mrs. J. C.  
Farm Bureau Womans Comm.

Park, Mrs. Maud Wood.

Woods, Mark.















31  
List of Delegates present  
at the  
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ference

-----

Abbott, J. S. Washington, D. C.  
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Adams, Samuel Chicago, Ill.  
Willard Hotel.

Allen, C. H. Ohio  
Representative of Sugar Farmers,  
Washington Hotel Room 644

Agee, Alva. Trenton, N. J.  
Commissioner of Agriculture,  
Raleigh Hotel.

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Cotton Grower.  
The Raleigh Hotel.

Anderson, J. M. St. Paul, Minn.  
President, Equity Exchange.

Anderson, Hon. Sydney,  
Congressman,  
House of Representatives.

Ardis, J. B. Shreveport, La.  
Banker and rice grower,  
Washington Hotel.

Armour, J. Ogden Chicago, Ill.  
Packer,  
Shoreham Hotel

Atkeson, T. C.  
National Grange,  
630 Louisiana Ave., D.C.

Austin, W. L. Washington, D.C.  
Chief Agr. Statistician,  
Census Bureau

Babcock, C. M., St. Paul, Minn.  
President, State Highway,  
Washington Hotel.







Bailey, E. M. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pres., Internat'l Milk Dealers Ass  
New Willard Hotel Room 736

Baker, Herbert F. Weadock, Mich.  
Mich. Potato Growers Exchange,  
Driscoll Hotel D. C.

Barnes, Julius H. New York City, N.Y.  
Former Chairman, U.S. Grain Corp.  
Powhatan Hotel. D. C.

Barrett, Chas. S. Union City, Ga.  
Pres., Nat'l Farmers' Union  
1731 Eye St., N.W. D. C.

Bartholomew, J. B., Peoria, Ill.  
Pres., Avery Company,  
Raleigh Hotel Room 511

Baruch, B. M. New York City, N. Y.  
Banker, Former Chair War Ind. Board.  
Shoreham Hotel

Bayard, E. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Editor, Nat. Stockman and Farmer.

Bean, L. S. Presque Isle, Maine.  
Potato Grower.

Bell, James F. Minneapolis, Minn.  
Miller.  
Shoreham Hotel.

Bingham, Robt. W. Louisville, Ky.,  
Burley Tobacco Growers Ass'n.  
New Willard Hotel Room 601.

Bixby, Fred H. Long Beach, Calif.  
Pres., Amer. Nat'l Live Stock Ass'n.  
Willard Hotel.

Black, Mrs. B. John Roslyn, Md.  
Home Economics Com. Nat. Grange,  
Raleigh Hotel R. 435.

Black, B. John Roslyn, Md.  
Maryland State Grange,  
Raleigh Hotel R. 435.







Black, Mrs. Frank B. Myersdale, Pa.  
Society of Farm Women of Penna.  
New Willard Hotel.

Black, William Louisville, Ky.  
Pres., Nat'l Ass'n of Farm Equip-  
ment Mfrs.  
Raleigh Hotel

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Chairman Home Econ. Com. Nat'l Grange  
Raleigh Hotel

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Pres., Farmers' Union  
305 Everett Hotel

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Vice Pres., Amer. Fruit Growers,  
Inc.  
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Apt. 405 Fulton Courts.

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Pres. Nat'l Live Stock Exchange

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Mgr. Nat'l Resource Dept.  
Mills Building.

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Pres. Indiana Farm Bureau Execu-  
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Harrington Hotel

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Amer. Cane Growers Ass'n  
Shoreham Hotel

Burlingame, W. M. Great Falls, Mont.  
Equity Society  
Driscoll Hotel

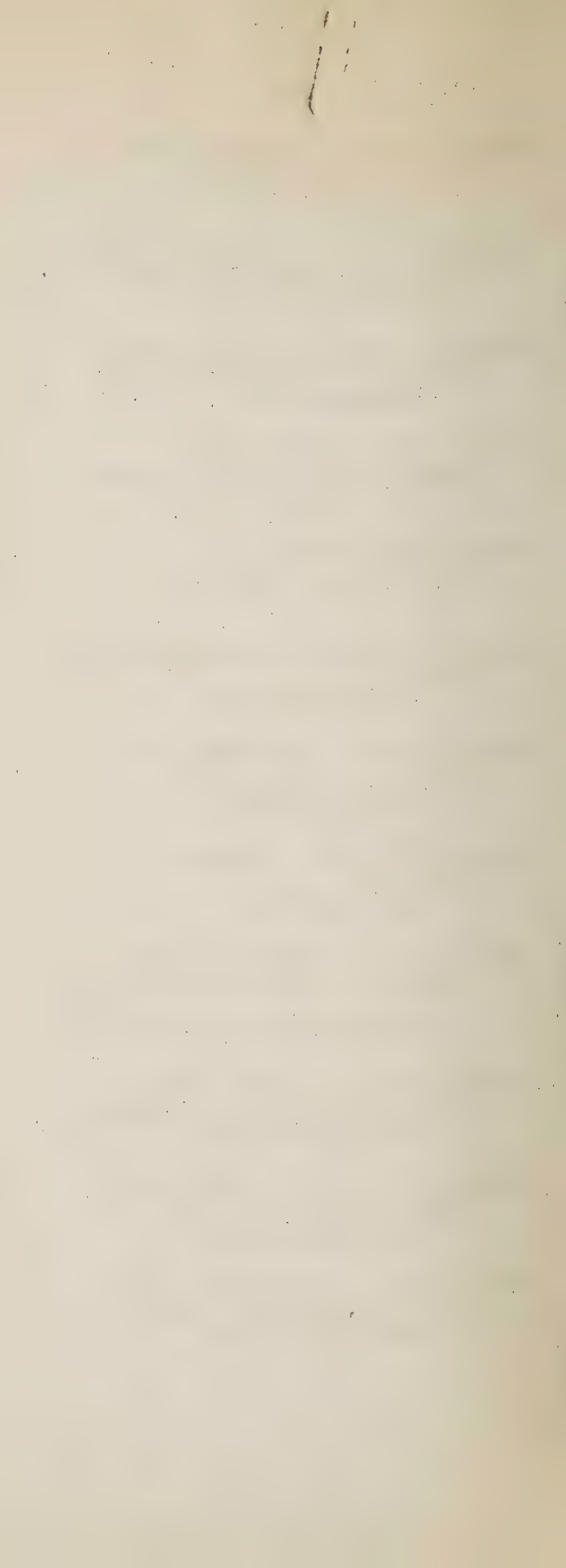






- Butler, Henry F. Wiscasset, Me.  
Farmer & Fruit Grower  
1535 Eye St. N.W.
- Campbell, Milo D. Coldwater, Mich.  
Pres. Nat'l Milk Producers Fed.  
The Portland Hotel
- Campbell, Vernon San Jose, Calif.  
California Cooperative Cannery  
Powhatan Hotel
- Cance, A. E. Amherst, Mass.  
Economist, Mass. Agri. College  
1917 F Street
- Capper, Hon. Arthur  
United States Senate  
" " "
- Carey, Governor R.D. Careyhurst, Wyo.  
Cattleman,  
New Willard Hotel
- Carter, Spencer Richmond, Va.  
Nat'l Fertilizer Ass'n  
Washington Hotel
- Chaffee, Mrs. H.F. Amenia, N.D.  
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Ass'n  
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- Chapin, Roy D. Detroit, Mich.  
Nat'l Auto. Chamber of Commerce  
New Willard Hotel
- Chappell, Mrs. L.C. Lykesland, S.C.  
Home Demonstration Worker  
603 Capitol Avenue
- Chase, J. C. Jacksonville, Fla.  
Fruit and Vegetable Dealer,  
New Willard Hotel







Christie, G. I. LaFayette, Ind.  
 Director, Ind.Exp.Sta.  
 Former Asst. Sec'y of Agr.  
 Harrington Hotel

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 Pres. Nat'l Assn. of State Mar-  
 keting Officials  
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 Editor, Southern Ruralist  
 New Ebbitt Hotel

Coker, D. R. Hartsville, S. C.  
 Cotton planter

Collins, Chas. C. Kit Carson, Colo.  
 Cattleman

Collins, J. M. Eaton, Colo.  
 Farmers' Union  
 1731 Eye St. N.W.

Cook, A. B. Owosso, Mich.  
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 3208 Newark Street

Cooper, Thomas P. Lexington, Ky.  
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 Cosmos Club

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 Harrington Hotel

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Coulter, John Lee Agricultural  
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 Lawyer, Attorney for Livestock Ass'n  
 Raleigh Hotel







- Cunningham, John F. Cleveland, Ohio  
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New Willard Hotel
- Davis, A. C. Gravette, Ark.  
Sec'y National Farmers' Union  
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- Davis, A. P. Washington, D. C.  
Director of Reclamation Service  
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Farmer  
New Willard Hotel
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Rural New Yorker  
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- Dinsmore, Wayne Chicago, Ill  
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ware Dealers  
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LONDON  
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1904



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New Willard Hotel
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Washington Hotel
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Cosmos Club
- Everett, Walter Lyons, Nebr.  
Farmer  
Raleigh Hotel
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Harrington Hotel
- Faville, E. E. Portland, Ore.  
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- Fields, John Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Editor, Oklahoma Farmer  
216 Harrington Hotel
- Filley, H. C. Lincoln, Nebr.  
Economist, Univ. of Nebraska  
St. James Hotel
- Firestone, H. S. Akron, Ohio  
Nat'l Highway & Highway-Transport  
Educational Com.  
New Willard Hotel
- Fox, J. W. Scott, Miss.  
Cotton Planter  
Washington Hotel
- French, R. S. Washington, D.C.  
Nat'l League of Commission Mer-  
chants  
627 Munsey Bldg.
- Friday, David E. Lansing, Mich.  
Michigan Agricultural College  
Shoreham Hotel







Frizell, E. E. Larned, Kans.  
State Board of Agriculture  
Raleigh Hotel

Fulk, Geo. W. Bethany, Ill.  
National Press Club

Funk, Eugene, Bloomington, Ill.  
Ebbitt Hotel

Funk, Hon. F. H.  
Congressman  
House of Representatives

Geldert, Louis N. Washington, D.C.  
Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers  
Ass'n

Georgeson, Hans Niagara, N. D.  
Pres., Farm Bureau Federation  
Congress Hall Hotel

Gilbert, Dr. A. W. Boston, Mass.  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
Harrington Hotel

Goddard, L. H. Washington Court House,  
Ohio  
General Farmer  
Cosmos Club

Gompers, Samuel Washington, D. C.  
Pres., American Federation of Labor  
3500 35th D. C.

Gormley, M. J. Washington, D. C.  
American Ry. Ass'n, Car Service Div.  
718 18th St. N.W.

Graves, Col. Henry S. Washington, D.C.  
Former U. S. Forester  
1731 H St. N.W.

Gray, Chester Nevada, Mo.  
Pres., State Farm Bureau  
Harrington Hotel

Gregory, C. V. Chicago, Ill.  
Editor, Prairie Farmer  
Harrington Hotel







Gunn, R. M.     Buckingham, Iowa  
Farmer  
215 2nd St. S.E.

Gustafson, C. H.     Chicago, Ill.  
Pres., U.S. Grain Growers, Inc.  
Harrington Hotel

Hagan, John N.     Deering, N. D.  
Ex. Com. Agric.  
Raleigh Hotel

Hagenbarth, Frank     Salt Lake City,  
Utah  
Pres., Nat'l Wool Growers Ass'n  
Raleigh Hotel

Halladay, H. M.     Lansing, Mich.  
Com. Agr.

Hancock, Arthur B.     Paris, Ky.  
Tobacco grower  
2328 Mass. Ave.     D. C.

Hare, Marvin B.     Newport, Ark.  
Farmer  
Arlington Hotel

Harris, B.     Columbia, S. C.  
Commr. Agr.

Harry, D. G.     Pylesville, Md.  
Dairyman & Pres. Farm Bureau  
Ebbitt Hotel

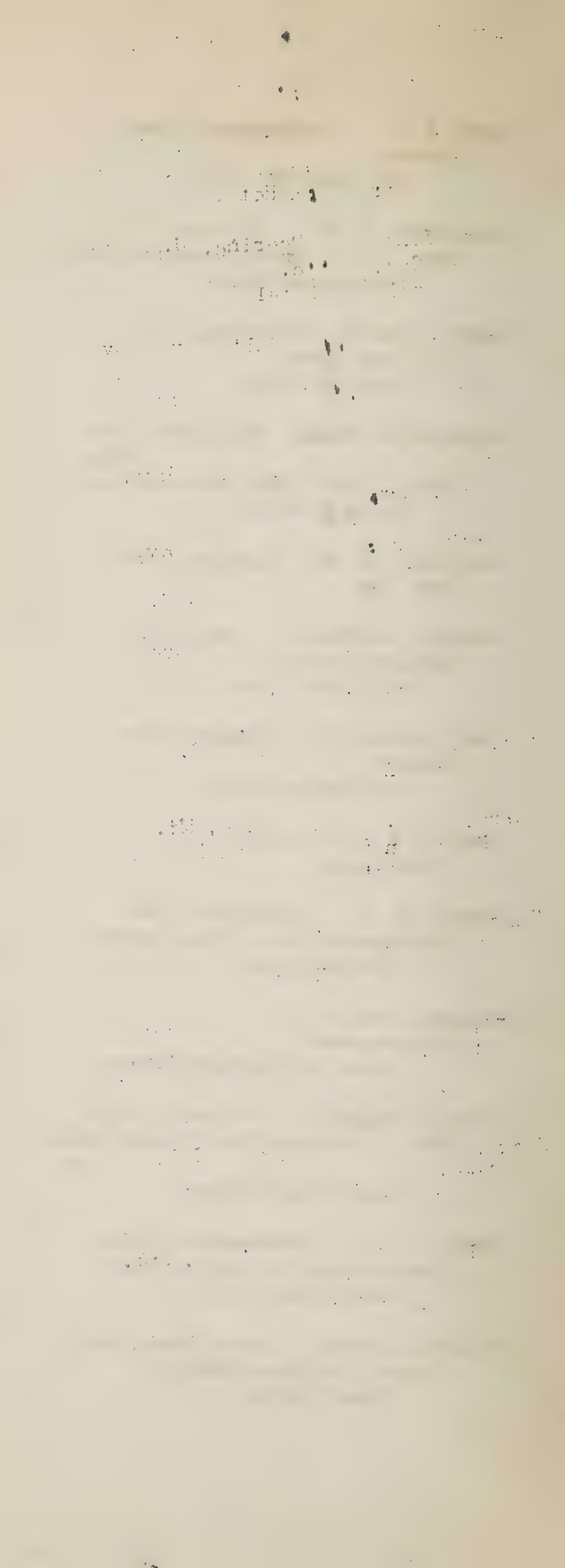
Haugen, Hon. G. N.  
Congressman  
House of Representatives

Heard, Dwight B.     Phoenix, Ariz.  
Pres., Arizona Pima Cotton Grow-  
ers  
New Willard Hotel

Hecke, G. H.     Sacramento, Calif.  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
New Willard Hotel

Heiskell, Fred     Little Rock, Ark.  
Editor, Arkansas Gazette  
Wilmot Hotel







Hill, Chas. L. Rosendale, Wisc.  
Dairy Farmer  
Raleigh Hotel

Hill, E. M. LaFontaine, Kans.  
Farm Bureau - Farmers' Union  
Harrington Hotel

Hill, W. S. Mitchell, S. D.  
President Farm Bureau  
Harrington Hotel

Hillard, T. R. Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
American Corn Millers Federation  
Shoreham Hotel

Hirsh, Joseph Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Agric. Commr. Amer. Bankers Ass'n  
Washington Hotel

Hodge, H. J. Abilene, Kans.  
Nat'l Federation of Imp. Dealers'  
Ass'n  
New Willard Hotel

Holman, Chas. W. Washington, D. C.  
Nat'l Milk Producers Federation  
1731 Eye St., N.W.

Horne, Frank A. Freeport, L.I., N.Y.  
Cold Storage  
Continental Hotel

Houston, S. P. Malta Bend, Mo.  
Farmer  
Harrington Hotel

Houx, Edward Kansas City, Mo.  
Pres. Kansas City Live Stock Ex.  
Raleigh Hotel

Howard, J. R. Chicago, Ill.  
Pres., Amer. Farm Bureau Federation  
Raleigh Hotel

Hubert, Benj. F. Tuskegee, Ala.  
Tuskegee Institute  
Colored Y.M.C.A. City.







Hull, N. P. Dimondale, Mich.  
Pres., Nat'l Dairy Union  
Harrington Hotel

Hunt, Charles W. Des Moines, Iowa  
Pres., Iowa Farm Bureau  
Harrington Hotel

Hunt, Thomas F. Berkeley, Calif.  
Dean, Calif. Col. of Agric.  
Harrington Hotel

Hunter, W. B. Cornelia, Ga.  
Pres., Georgia Fruit Exchange  
New Willard Hotel

Huston, Guy Chicago, Ill.  
Pres., Joint Stock Land Bank Ass'n  
New Willard Hotel

James, W. K. St. Joseph, Mo.  
Pres., International Farm Congress  
Raleigh Hotel

Jamieson, W. G. La Veta, Colo.  
Farmer  
Harrington Hotel

Jardine, James T. Corvallis, Ore.  
Director of Agri. Exper. Station  
Cosmos Club

Jardine, W. M. Manhattan, Kans.  
Pres., Kans. Agri. College  
Cosmos Club

Jeffers, H. W. Plainsboro, N. J.  
Dairy Farmer  
Harrington Hotel

Jenkins, A. H. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Editor, Farm Journal  
Hotel Powhatan

Johnson, Albert A. Farmingdale, Long  
Island, N. Y.  
Director N.Y. State Institute of  
Applied Agriculture







Jones, Houston Pharr, Tex.  
Farmer  
New Willard Hotel

Jones, Mrs. J. W. Olney, Md.  
Farm Women's Work

Kahn, Alfred G. Little Rock, Ark.  
Interstate Cottonseed Crushers  
Ass'n  
Washington Hotel

Kaplan, A. Crowley, La.  
Rice grower  
Raleigh Hotel

Kent, J. H. Fallon, Nev.  
General Merchant  
Raleigh Hotel

Ketchum, Mrs. J. C. Washington, D.C.  
Farm Bureau Woman's Comm.  
Potomac Hotel

King, Dr. Clyde Philadelphia, Pa.  
University of Pennsylvania  
Cosmos Club

King, C. C. Banner, Okla.  
Okla. State Grange  
Harrington Hotel

Klein, J. M. New York City  
Pres., Nat'l Poultry Butter &  
Egg Ass'n  
New Willard Hotel

Knowles, Miss Neale S. Ames, Iowa  
Home Econ. Dept., Iowa State Col.  
Ebbitt Hotel

Knapp, Bradford Fayetteville, Ark.  
Dean, Agricultural College  
Harrington Hotel

Laird, A. W. Potlatch, Idaho  
Pres., West. Forestry & Conserv'n  
Ass'n  
Willard Hotel







- Lansdon, W. C.     Salina, Kans.  
Farmers' Union  
Hotel Everett
- Lee, Oliver M.     Alamogordo, N. M.  
Farmer  
New Willard Hotel
- Leith, M.     Ware, Iowa  
Amer. Home Builder Ass'n
- Lenroot, Hon. I. L.  
United States Senate  
Senate Office Bldg.
- Leonard, Howard     Eureka, Ill.  
Pres. Ill. Agri. Ass'n -  
Ex. Comm. Amer. Farm Bu. Fed.  
Harrington Hotel
- Lever, A. F.     D. C.  
Farm Loan Board     City
- Lewis, C. L.     Salem, Oregon  
Asst. Gen. Mgr., Ore. Coop.  
Fruit Growers' Ass'n  
Ebbitt Hotel
- Livingston, George     Washington, D.C.  
Former Chief, Bur. of Markets  
Cosmos Club
- Loomis, A. M.     Washington, D. C.  
Nat'l Dairy Union  
630 Louisiana Ave.     City
- Lowe, Russell B.     Boston, Mass.  
Pres., Nat'l Ass'n Cotton Mfrs.,  
New Willard Hotel
- Lowell, S. J.     Fredonia, N. Y.  
Master National Grange  
Harrington Hotel
- Lyman, Charles A.     Washington, D.C.  
Sec'y Nat'l Board Farm Organiza-  
tions  
1731 Eye St. N.W.







Lyon, W. H.      Sioux Falls, S. D.  
Congress Hall Hotel

McCroskey, Thos.      Knoxville, Tenn.  
Raleigh Hotel

McCray, Gov. Warren T.      Kentland, Ind  
Stockman and Farmer  
2653 Conn. Ave., N.W.

McDougal, Robert      Chicago, Ill.  
Pres., Chicago Board of Trade  
Shoreham Hotel

McHutchison, James      New York City  
Society Am. Florists  
Willard Hotel

MacDowell, C. H.      Chicago, Ill.  
Pres., Nat'l Fertilizers Ass'n  
Shoreham Hotel

McKay, G. L.      Chicago, Ill.  
Sec'y, Amer. Ass'n of Creamery  
Butter Manufacturers  
Willard Hotel

McKenzie, H. C.      Walton, N. Y.  
Farm Bureau

McKerrow, George      Pewaukee, Wisc.  
President, State Farm Bureau  
Harrington Hotel

McSparran, John      Furniss, Pa.  
Master, State Grange

Manning, Albert      Otisville, N. Y.  
Master, New York State Grange  
Washington Hotel

Manning, Mrs. Albert      Otisville, N.Y.  
Home Econ. Com. of Nat. Grange  
Raleigh Hotel

Mann, A. R.      Ithaca, N. Y.  
Dean, Cornell College of Agri.  
Harrington Hotel







Markham, C. H. Chicago, Ill.  
Pres., Illinois Central Ry.  
Washington Hotel

Martin, George New York City  
Editor, Farm and Fireside  
New Willard Hotel

Martin, O. L. Plainfield, Vt.  
Master, State Grange  
Harrington Hotel

Martin, Mrs. W. C. Dallas, Tex.  
State Chairman Rural Life Clubs  
New Willard Hotel

Mather, Mrs. W. A. Adams, N. Y.  
Falls Church, Va. Phone 89.

Mather, Wm. A. Adams, N. Y.  
Farm Dairy  
Falls Church, Va. Phone 89.

Meyer, Eugene, Jr. D. C.  
Managing Director, War Finance Corp.  
The Treasury

Mennel, M. N. Toledo, Ohio  
Miller  
Shoreham Hotel

Mercer, Joseph H. Topeka, Kans.  
Comm. of Agriculture  
Raleigh Hotel

Meredith, Edwin T. Des Moines, Ia.  
Former Sec'y of Agriculture  
New Willard Hotel

Merriam, C. B. Topeka, Kans.  
Farm Mortgage Banker  
Washington Hotel

Miller, A. C. Washington, D.C.  
Member, Federal Reserve Board  
2320 S Street, N. W.

Miller, John D. Utica, N. Y.  
Vice Pres. Dairymen's League  
Hotel Washington, D. C.







Miller, E. Percy Chicago, Ill.  
Potato Merchant  
New Willard Hotel

Miller, Louis F. Toledo, Ohio  
Pres., Veg. Growers' Ass'n of Am.  
Raleigh Hotel

Miller, Prager Roswell, N. M.  
Cattleman  
Raleigh Hotel

Mitchell, Wesley C. New York City  
Cosmos Club

Moon, J. Edward Morrisville, Pa.  
Natl. Nurseryman's Ass'n  
New Ebbitt House

Moore, James Rochester, N. Y.  
National Cannery Ass'n  
Powhatan Hotel

Moore, L. I. Newbern, N. C.  
Raleigh Hotel

Moorehead, Frank G. Des Moines, Ia.  
Editor, Iowa Homestead  
Raleigh Hotel

Morgan, H. A. Knoxville, Tenn.  
President, Univ. of Tenn.  
Raleigh Hotel

Morse, W. J. Orono, Me.  
Director Maine Agri. Exper. Sta.  
3612 Macomb St.

Morton, Jas. W. Athens, Ga.  
Pres., State Farm Bureau  
Harrington Hotel

Mumford, F. B. Columbia, Mo.  
Dean, College of Agriculture  
Harrington Hotel

Myrick, Herbert Springfield, Mass.  
Editor, Farm and Home  
Harrington Hotel







Needham, Barton Lane, Kans.  
Master, State Grange  
Harrington Hotel

Newell, Dr. Wilmon Gainesville, Fla.  
Dean, Director Fla. Agric. Col.  
Raleigh Hotel

Nichols, Chas. J. Boston, Mass.  
Wool

Nickerson, H. B. Elk River, Minn.  
Pres., Minn. Coop. Creameries Ass'n  
Powhatan Hotel

Norgord, C. P. Madison, Wisc.  
Commissioner of Agriculture

Norton, J. N. Polk, Nebr.  
President, Farm Bureau  
St. James Hotel

Nourse, E. G. Ames, Ia.  
Economist, Iowa Agric. College  
Harrington Hotel

Ober, Gustave, Jr., Baltimore, Md.  
Fertilizer Manufacturer  
Shoreham Hotel

Olds, L. L. Madison, Wisc.  
Pres., Amer. Seed Trade Ass'n  
New Willard Hotel

O'Neal, Ed. Florence, Ala.  
Farmer  
Harrington Hotel

Orr, J. T. Dallas, Texas  
President, Farm Bureau  
Hotel Harrington

Osborn, C. J. Omaha, Nebr.  
President, Farmers' Union  
New Willard Hotel

Ousley, Clarence, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Former Asst. Secy. of Agric.  
Raleigh Hotel







Owen, H. N. Minneapolis, Minn.  
Editor, Farm Stock and Home  
Hotel Harrington

Page, E. B. Leeds, N. D.  
Wheat Grower  
Harrington Hotel

Park, Mrs. Maude Wood D. C.  
Nat'l League of Women Voters  
918 Munsey Bldg.

Parker, Gov. J. M. Baton Rouge, La.  
New Willard Hotel

Pearson, R. A. Ames, Iowa  
Chairman, Exec. Com. Ass'n of  
Land Grant Colleges  
Cosmos Club

Peck, T. F. Nashville, Tenn.  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
Raleigh Hotel

Peek, George N. Moline, Ill.  
Farm Machinery Manufacturer

Peet, A. Brainerd Milford, Del.  
Sec'y Delaware Board of Agri.  
4419 15th Street, N.W.

Pennock, S. S. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Florists & Ornamental Horticul-  
turists  
New Willard Hotel

Phillips, R. G. Rochester, N. Y.  
Distributor - Sec'y International  
Apple Shippers Ass'n  
Hotel Lafayette

Pickett, John E. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Editor, Country Gentleman  
New Willard Hotel

Pinchot, Gifford Harrisburg, Pa.  
State Forester of Pennsylvania  
1615 Rhode Island Ave.







Pinney, W. S. Suffield, Conn.  
1367 Parkwood Place.

Poe, Clarence Raleigh, N. C.  
Editor, Progressive Farmer  
Powhatan Hotel

Pollman, Wm. Baker City, Oregon  
Cattleman  
New Willard Hotel

Pommerening, E. C. Madison, Wisc.  
American Society of Equity  
Raleigh Hotel

Porter, J. F. Williamsport, Tenn.  
Pres., Tenn. Farm Bureau  
Ebbitt Hotel

Potter, L. E. Springfield, Minn.  
Farmer  
Harrington Hotel

Powell, G. Harold Los Angeles, Calif.  
Gen. Mgr., Calif. Fruit Growers Ex.  
New Willard Hotel

Powell, Thos. C. New York City  
President, Erie Railroad  
Powhatan Hotel

Pratt, Joseph H. Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Director of Economic Survey, N. C.  
Cosmos Club

Price, Homer C. Newark, Ohio  
Fruit Grower  
New Willard Hotel

Price, Theodore H. New York City  
Economist  
Hotel Powhatan

Putnam, G. M. Concord, N. H.  
President, Farm Bureau  
Hotel Harrington

Rasmussen, Fred Harrisburg, Pa.  
Secretary of Agriculture  
Hotel Washington







Rawl, B. H. San Francisco, Calif.  
California Central Creameries  
Cosmos Club

Raymond, C. W. Watseka, Ill.  
Farmer  
New Willard Hotel

Reed, J. F. St. Paul, Minn.  
President, Farm Bureau  
Pownatan Hotel

Reed, Walter R. Amenia, N. D.  
N. D. Farm Bureau Federation  
Raleigh Hotel

Reid, F. A. Phoenix, Ariz.  
Salt River Valley Water Users' Ass'n  
New Willard Hotel

Reno, Milo Des Moines, Iowa  
President, Farmers' Union  
New Ebbitt Hotel

Riggs, W. M. Columbia, S. C.  
Pres., Clemson Agri. College  
Harrington Hotel

Ritner, R. W. Pendleton, Ore.  
Farm Bureau  
Raleigh Hotel

Roberts, George A. Omaha, Nebr.  
New Willard Hotel

Robins, Kingman M. Rochester, N. Y.  
Banker  
Washington Hotel

Robinson, Bird M. Washington, D. C.  
Amer. Short Line R. R. Ass'n  
1319 F St., N.W.

Ross, J. H. Winter Haven, Fla.  
Pres., Florida Citrus Exchange  
New Willard Hotel

Rule, Arthur R. New York City  
North American Fruit Exchange  
New Washington Hotel







Russell, H. L. Madison, Wisc.  
Dear, College of Agriculture  
Harrington Hotel

Sands, G. L. Charleston, Ark.  
President, Farmers' Union  
Everett Hotel

Sapiro, Aaron San Francisco, Calif.  
Attorney for Cooperative Ass'ns  
New Willard Hotel

Sconce, Harvey J. Sidell, Ill.  
General Farmer  
Raleigh Hotel

Sewell, Mrs. Charles W. Otterbein, Ind.  
Indiana Federation of Farmers  
New Willard Hotel

Sheppard, R. E. Jerome, Idaho  
Irrigation works  
Washington Hotel

Silver, Grey, Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Farm Bureau  
Munsey Bldg.

Simpson, J. A. Stillwater, Okla.  
President, Farmers' Union  
New Ebbitt Hotel

Sisson, George W. Jr., Potsdam, N. Y.  
Pulp Mfg. Ass'n  
Cosmos Club

Slocum, Grant H. Mount Clemens, Mich.  
Pres., The Gleaners Federation  
Hotel Powhatan

Slocum, G. W. Utica, N. Y.  
President Dairyman's League  
Washington Hotel

Smith, Leslie R. Boston, Mass.  
Executive Comm. Nat'l Grange,  
Deputy Com. Agriculture  
Hotel Harrington

Smith, O. G. Kearney, Nebr.  
Pres., Farmers Nat'l Congress  
New Willard Hotel



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Snyder, Ralph    Manhattan, Kans.  
President Farm Bureau  
Harrington Hotel

Spence, C. E.    Oregon City, Ore.  
Master, State Grange  
Washington Hotel

Sproat, Hugh    Boise, Idaho  
Idaho Wool Growers Ass'n  
Raleigh Hotel

Stackhouse, W. H.    Springfield, Ohio  
Nat'l Implement and Vehicle Ass'n  
Raleigh Hotel

Stone, A. H.    Dunleith, Miss.  
Cotton Planter  
New Willard Hotel

Stone, R. W. H.    Greensboro, N.C.  
Pres. Farmers' Union  
Driscoll Hotel

Story, W. J.    Courtland, Va.  
Peanut Growers Exchange

Strawbaugh, H. P.    Aberdeen, Md.  
Pres., Nat'l Cannery Ass'n  
Powhatan Hotel

Stuart, Henry C. Ex. Gov.    Elk Garden,  
Pres., State Farm Bureau    Va.

Stuhr, Leo    Lincoln, Nebr.  
Sec'y of Agriculture  
New Willard Hotel

Summers, Hon. H. W.  
Congressman  
Congress Hall Hotel

Sutton, Edward    Buffalo, N. Y.  
Ice Cream Manufacturer  
New Willard Hotel

Sweitzer, E. M.    Shippensburg, Pa.  
Pres., Farmers' Society of Equity  
New Ebbitt Hotel







- Swift, Charles H. Chicago, Ill.  
Meat Packer  
New Willard Hotel
- Sykes, A. Ida Grove, Iowa  
Pres., Corn Belt Meat Producers Ass'n
- Tabor, L. J. Columbus, Ohio  
Commr. of Agriculture  
New Willard Hotel
- Taylor, C. A. Spencer, Ind.  
Farm Life  
Hotel Raleigh
- Ten Eyck, Hon. Peter G.  
Congressman  
House Office Building
- Tennant, Hale Lansing, Mich.  
Farmer  
Continental Hotel
- Terrell, George B. Austin, Tex.  
Commr. Agriculture  
Harris Hotel
- Thayer, Harry Boston, Mass.  
Tanners' Council U.S.A.
- Thomas, George Salt Lake City, Utah  
Pres. University of Utah
- Thomson, E. H. Springfield, Mass.  
Pres., Farm Loan Bank  
Harrington Hotel
- Thompson, W. J. South China, Maine  
Master, State Grange  
Hotel Harrington
- Thorne, Clifford Chicago, Ill.  
Attorney  
New Willard Hotel
- Tinkham, H. W. Warren, R. I.  
General Farmer  
Harrington Hotel
- Todd, F. R. Moline, Ill.  
Farm Implement Mfr.  
Raleigh Hotel







Topping, C. V.     Kansas City, Mo.  
So. West. Miller League  
Washington Hotel

Tucker, T. C.     San Francisco, Calif.  
Calif. Almond Growers Exch.  
New Willard Hotel

Turney, W. W.     El Paso, Tex.  
Lawyer and Cattleman

Tyson, Mrs. Russell,     Chicago, Ill.  
Woman's Nat'l Farm & Garden Ass'n

Updike, Nelson     Omaha, Nebr.  
Grain dealer  
New Willard Hotel

Van Norman, H. E.     Washington, D.C.  
Pres., World's Dairy Congress Ass'  
426 Star Building

Vogt, Paul L.     Philadelphia, Pa.  
Rural Sociologist  
Raleigh Hotel

Vrooman, Carl     Bloomington, Ill.  
Former Asst. Sec'y of Agri.  
Cosmos Club

Wagner, W. L.     Chicago, Ill.  
Fruit & Vegetable Dealer  
Lafayette Hotel

Walker, Hayes     Kansas City, Mo.  
Ed. Amer. Hereford Journal  
New Willard Hotel

Walker, W. H.     Willows, Calif.  
Pres., Farm Bureau  
Harrington Hotel

Wallace, Dan     St. Paul, Minn.  
Editor, The Farmer  
Harrington Hotel

Wallace, Henry A.     Des Moines, Iowa  
Editor, Wallace's Farmer  
Wardman Park Hotel



1. The first of the three main branches of the tree of life is the plant kingdom.

2. The second of the three main branches of the tree of life is the animal kingdom.

3. The third of the three main branches of the tree of life is the human race.

4. The plant kingdom is the most numerous and the most varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

5. The animal kingdom is the second most numerous and the second most varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

6. The human race is the least numerous and the least varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

7. The plant kingdom is the most numerous and the most varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

8. The animal kingdom is the second most numerous and the second most varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

9. The human race is the least numerous and the least varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

10. The plant kingdom is the most numerous and the most varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

11. The animal kingdom is the second most numerous and the second most varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

12. The human race is the least numerous and the least varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.

13. The plant kingdom is the most numerous and the most varied of the three main branches of the tree of life.



Wannamaker, J. S. St. Matthews, S.C.  
Pres., American Cotton Ass'n  
New Willard Hotel

Warren, G. F. Ithaca, N. Y.  
Economist  
Hotel Logan

Waters, Henry J. Kansas City, Mo.  
Editor, Weekly Kansas City Star  
Raleigh Hotel

Webb, N. F. Cortland, N. Y.  
Pres., Grange League Federation  
Exchange  
Washington Hotel

Wells, Frederick B. Minneapolis, Minn.  
Grain Dealer  
Shoreham Hotel

Westberry, R. W. Sumter, S. C.  
National Negro Farmers Ass'n  
1752 T St., N.W.

Wheeler, Tom Huntington, Ind.  
Editor, Indiana Farmers Guide  
Washington Hotel

Whitehurst, John Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Commissioner of Agriculture  
Raleigh Hotel

Whitfield, J. A. Washington, D. C.  
Distributor, Dutch Market Stores  
623 B St., N. W.

Whittlesey, J. M. Hartford, Conn.  
State Commr. of Domestic Animals  
New Willard Hotel

Wicks, Charles W. Utica, N. Y.  
Farmer and Legislator  
New Willard Hotel

Williams, Carl, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Pres., Am. Cotton Growers Exch.  
Harrington Hotel

Williams, Mrs. Carl Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Women's Editor, Okla. Stockman-Farmer  
Harrington Hotel







Willits, E. P. Ward, Pa.  
Dairyman

Wilson, James W. Brookings, S. D.  
Director Agr. Exper. Sta.  
Highland Apartments

Wilson, Lawrence G. Casa Grande, Ariz  
Farmer  
Raleigh Hotel

Wilson, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.  
Pres., Am. Institute of Meat Pack-  
New Willard Hotel ers

Winberg, O.F.E. Silver Hill, Ala.  
Pres., Gulf Coast Citrus Exchange  
Bellevue Hotel

Windsor, Horace G. Boonville, Mo.  
General Farming  
Raleigh Hotel

Winter, Mrs. Thos. G. Washington, D.C  
Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs  
1607 H St., N.W.

Woodruff, George Joliet, Ill.  
American Bankers Association  
Shoreham Hotel

Woods, Dr. A. F. College Park, Md.  
Pres., University of Maryland  
Cosmos Club

Woods, Mark Lincoln, Nebr.  
Banker  
New Willard Hotel

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Released for publication Thursday afternoon, January 12, 1933.

DELEGATES ACCEPT INVITATION  
TO AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C., January 12.--Secretary Wallace made public to-day the following additional acceptances of invitations to participate in the National Agricultural Conference to be held here during the week beginning January 23:

Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.  
President, National Apple  
Growers' Association.

John Tromble, Salina, Kans.  
President, Farmers' Union.

James E. Gorman, Chicago, Ill.  
President, Rock Island R. R.

Edwin T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Former Secretary of Agriculture.

C. C. Spence, Oregon City, Oregon.  
Master State Grange.

Asbury F. Lever, Washington, D. C.  
Member Federal Farm Loan Board.

J. F. Dugger, Auburn, Ala.  
Director, Experiment Station.

W. S. Hill, Mitchell, S. Dak.  
President, Farm Bureau.

Bernard M. Baruch, New York City.  
Former Chairman, War Industries  
Board.

H. S. Firestone, Akron, Ohio.  
National Highway and Highway  
Education Committee

Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.  
President, American Federation  
of Labor.

F. A. Reid, Phoenix, Ariz.  
Salt River Valley Water Users'  
Association.

Fred Bixby, Long Beach, Calif.  
Prominent cattleman.

C. A. Lory, Fort Collins, Colo.  
President Agricultural College.

J. N. Whittlesey, Hartford, Conn.  
State Commissioner of Animals.

J. C. Chase, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Prominent fruit and vegetable  
dealer.

A. J. Fleming, Atlanta, Ga.  
Farmers' Union.

Carl Vrooman, Bloomington, Ill.  
Former Assistant Secretary  
of Agriculture.

E. Percy Miller, Chicago, Ill.  
Potato dealer.

F. R. Todd, Moline, Ill.  
Farm Implement Manufacturer.

L. H. Wright, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Former Master, State Grange;  
Farmer, Former Highway Com-  
missioner.

Joseph H. Mercer, Topeka, Kans.  
State Live-Stock Sanitary  
Commissioner.

W. R. Dodson, Baton Rouge, La.  
Dean, College of Agriculture.

W. J. Morse, Orono, Maine,  
Director, Agricultural Experi-  
ment Station.

A. F. Woods, College Park, Md.  
President, Maryland University.

A. E. Cance, Amherst, Mass.  
Economist, Massachusetts  
Agricultural College.

Roy D. Chapin, Detroit, Mich.  
National Automobile Chamber  
of Commerce.

Dan Wallace, St. Paul, Minn.  
Agricultural Editor.

Vernon T. Davis, Jackson, Miss.  
Cotton grower.

Edward Houx, Kansas City, Mo.  
Live-Stock Commission Man.

O. G. Smith, Kearney, Nebr.  
President, Farmers' National  
Congress.





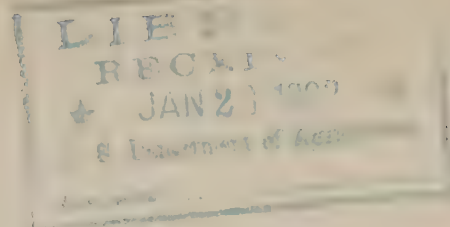


J. Edward Moon, Trenton, N. J. National Nurserymen's Association.	L. L. Olds, Madison, Wis. President, American Seed Trade Association.
G. F. Warren, Ithaca, N. Y. Economist, Cornell College of Agriculture.	C. H. McDowell, Chicago, Ill. President, National Fertilizer Association.
G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y. Live Stock Breeder.	T. C. Atkeson, Washington, D. C. Washington Representative National Grange.
Edward Sutton, Buffalo, N. Y. Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association.	
James Moore, Rochester, N. Y. National Cannerymen's Association.	
John Dillon, New York City. Publisher Agriculture paper.	
John D. Miller, Utica, N. Y. Vice President Dairyman's League.	
B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, N. C. Director Agricultural Experiment Station.	
R. W. Stone, Greensboro, N. C. President, Farmers' Union.	
John H. Hagan, Deering, N. Dak. Former Commissioner of Agriculture.	
John Whitehurst, Oklahoma City. Commissioner of Agriculture.	
James T. Jardine, Corvallis, Oregon. Director Experiment Station.	
E. M. Sweitzer, Shippensburg, Pa. President, Farmers' Society of Equity.	
L. M. Bailey, Pittsburgh, Pa. President, National Milk Dealers' Association.	
Fred Rasmussen, Harrisburg, Pa. Secretary of Agriculture.	
B. Harris, Columbia, S. C. Commissioner of Agriculture.	
George B. Terrell, Austin, Texas. Commissioner of Agriculture.	
George Thomas, Salt Lake City. President, University of Utah.	
Spencer Carter, Richmond, Va. American Fertilizer Association.	
E. E. Faville, Spokane, Wash. Editor, Washington Farmer.	
George McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis. Sheep breeder.	









## PROGRAM OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

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Washington, D. C., January 22.--In opening the National Agricultural Conference here tomorrow morning, President Harding probably will face the most representative body of its kind ever called together in this country. It was at the President's suggestion that the conference is assembled and together with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who has handled the actual details of arranging the meeting, he looks for results that will be far-reaching in remedying the present ills of American agriculture.

The conference faces a gigantic task, as is revealed by final draft of the general program of work made public by Secretary Wallace to-day. All phases of the present agricultural situation will come up for consideration, and it will be the duty of the conference to study their causes and make recommendations for their relief. Out of this, it is expected, will be brought forth a more definite national agricultural policy for the future that will prevent a repetition of the present misfortunes and lead to a more intelligent production to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole.

Five days are provided for the conference to accomplish the work entrusted to it, but the time may be extended if necessary. From the opening by President Harding at 10.30 tomorrow morning until the adjournment the last of the week the slogan of the delegates will be "full speed ahead." With the exception of the reception of the delegates by the President and Mrs. Harding Monday night, the conference will work night and day, with practically no time for recreation or the usual sight-seeing excursions.

It is planned to have the conference in full swing before the noon recess is taken. First will come the opening address by the President. This will be followed by an address of welcome by Secretary Wallace outlining the purpose of the conference. After a general survey of agricultural prices and the present situation by the Hon. Sydney Anderson, chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, committees will be appointed and the business sessions will begin.

To lay the groundwork for the deliberations of the conference, the farming situation of the five big agricultural regions of the country will be







presented by a representative farmer from each of them. E. B. Cornwall, of Middlebury, Vt., will outline the situation in the Northeastern States; James W. Morton, of Athens, Ga., the Cotton Belt; A. Sykes, of Ida Grove, Iowa, the Corn Belt; John H. Hagan, of Deering, N. Dak., the Wheat Regions; and Fred Bixby, of Long Beach, Calif., the Range Country.

Following is the full daily program:

PROGRAM OF THE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

- - -

Monday, January 23, 1922 - 10.30 a.m.

Invocation by James S. Montgomery,  
Chaplain of the House.

Address -

By the President of the United States

Address - The Purpose of the Conference

By Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

Address - Agricultural Prices and the Present Situation

By Sydney Anderson, Chairman of Joint Congressional  
Commission of Agricultural Inquiry

Monday, January 23, 1922 - 2.30 p.m.

The Present Agricultural Situation and Suggested Remedies:  
Reports from Leading Regions:

The Northeastern States,

By E. B. Cornwall, Middlebury, Vt.

The Cotton Belt,

By James W. Morton, Athens, Ga.

The Corn Belt,

By A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Iowa.

The Wheat Regions,

By John H. Hagan, Deering, N. Dak.

The Range Country,

By Fred Bixby, Long Beach, Calif.

Ten minute discussions of the effect of the agricultural  
depression on other industries:

The Implement Industry,

By William Black, President, National Association Farm  
Implement Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

The Milling Industry,

By James F. Bell, Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Packing Industry,

By Thomas Wilson, President, Institute American Meat  
Packers, Chicago, Ill.

The Fertilizer Industry,

By C. A. MacDowell, President, National Fertilizer  
Association, Chicago, Ill.







Discussion from the floor under five minute rule.

Monday, January 23, 1922, 8.30 p.m.

President's Reception by invitation to official delegates to conference.

Tuesday, January 24, 1922 - 9.30 a.m.

The European Situation in Its Relation to American Agriculture  
By G. F. Warren, Economist, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Financial Emergency in Agriculture  
By Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director, War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.

The Financial Policy in Its Relation to Price Levels  
By Wesley Mitchell, Economist, New York, N. Y.

Discussion from the floor under the five minute rule.

Tuesday, January 24, 1922:

Committee meetings afternoon and evening.

Wednesday, January 25, 1922 - 9.30 a.m.

Fundamentals of Cooperative Marketing  
By G. Harold Powell, General Manager, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Calif.

The Place of the Independent Distributor  
By Wm. L. Wagner, Distributor of fruits and vegetables, Chicago, Ill.

Ten minute discussions of marketing problems:

John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.  
Carl Williams, President, American Cotton Growers' Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Robert McDougal, President, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.  
J. M. Anderson, President, Equity Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.

Discussion from the floor under the five minute rule.

Wednesday, January 25, 1922 - Afternoon and evening:

Committee meetings.

Thursday, January 26, 1922 - 9.30 a. m.

The Need of: A Food Supply for an Increasing Population  
By E. D. Ball, Director of Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A National Forestry Policy,  
By Gifford Pinchot, State Forester of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

A National Policy for Land Utilization  
By Richard T. Ely, Economist and Authority on Land Economics, Madison, Wis.

A National Policy for Agricultural Research  
By R. A. Pearson, President, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Discussion from the floor under the five minute rule.

Thursday and Friday:

Committee Reports to Conference.







Secretary Wallace to-day made public the following additional acceptances to the Agricultural Conference:

Ed. O'Neal, Florence, Ala. Farmer.	R. E. Milling, New Orleans, La. American Cane Growers Association.
E. J. Bodman, Little Rock, Ark. Banker.	George Roberts, Fremont, Nebr. Farmer and grain dealer.
William Pinney, Suffield, Conn. Tobacco grower.	I. H. Kent, Fallon, Nev. General merchant.
A. Brainerd Peet, Milford, Dela. Secretary, Delaware Board of Agriculture.	G. M. Putnam, Concord, N. H. President, Farm Bureau.
James W. Morton, Athens, Ga. President, State Farm Bureau.	Oliver Lee, Alamogordo, N. M. Farmer.
Martin Amorous, Marietta, Ga. Farmer, President Coopera- tive Warehouse Co.	N. F. Webb, Cortland, N. Y. President, Grange-League-Federa- tion Exchange.
A. H. Sanders, Chicago, Ill. Agricultural Editor.	A. R. Marsh, New York, N. Y. New York Cotton Exchange.
George W. Fulk, Bethany, Ill. Farmer.	Wesley C. Mitchell, New York, N. Y. Economist.
C. W. Raymond, Watseka, Ill. Farmer.	George W. Sissons, Potsdam, N. Y. Pulp Manufacturers Association.
M. Leith, Ware, Iowa. Farmer.	T. C. Powell, New York, N. Y. Vice President, Erie Railroad.
R. M. Gunn, Buckingham, Iowa. Farmer.	L. I. Moore, New Bern, N. C. Farmer.
R. E. Sheppard, Jerome, Idaho. Manager Irrigation System.	R. W. Ripner, Pendleton, Ore. Farmer.
H. M. Hill, Fredonia, Kans. Farmer.	T. H. Hillard, Wilkes Barre, Penn. Corn Millers Federation.
A. Kaplan, Crowley, La. Rice grower.	George R. White, Brady, Tex. Cattle grower, American Livestock Association.
Bryan Ardis, Shreveport, La. Banker and rice grower.	W. W. Turney, El Paso, Tex. Lawyer and cattleman.
	Mr. J. S. Abbott, Washington, D. C. Institute of Margarin Manufacturers.

# # #







COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

of the

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE. -

----

1. Agriculture and Price Relations . . . . Room 127, New Willard.
2. Agriculture Credit and Insurance . . . Room 128, New Willard.
3. Transportation . . . . . Bureau of Public Roads  
Rooms 508 and 608  
Opposite New Willard on  
Fourteenth Street.
4. Foreign Competition and Demand . . . . Room 202, Bureau of Public  
Roads.
5. Costs, Prices and Readjustments . . . . West Wing Building,  
Department of Agriculture.
6. Crop and Market Statistics . . . . . Room 1001, New Willard.
7. Marketing of Farm Products . . . . . Conference Room, Bieber  
Building, 1358 B St., S. W.
8. Agricultural Research and Education . . States Relations Building,  
220 - 14th St., S. W.
9. National Forest Policy . . . . . Forest Service Building,  
930 F Street, N. W.
10. National Land Policy . . . . . 222 East Wing Building,  
Department of Agriculture.
11. Farm Population and Farm Home . . . . . Gridiron Room, New Willard.
12. Coordination of State and Federal  
Legislation . . . . . 804, Bureau of Public Roads.







COMMITTEES

National Agricultural Conference  
Washington, D. C.  
January 23, 1922.

Committee 1. Agriculture and Price Relations.

Chairman: E. B. Cornwall, Vt.

Secretary: F. A. Pearson

J. B. Bartholomew, Ill.

David Friday, Mich.

L. J. Taber, Ohio.

Nelson Updike, Nebr.

Henry A. Wallace, Ia.

L. H. Wright, Ind.

J. Z. Miller, Mo.

B. E. Chaney, Ark.

Samuel Gompers, D. C.

C. W. Raymond, Ill.

N. F. Webb, N. Y.

Henry Boice, Ariz.

Will H. Pattison, N. M.







Committee No. 2. Agricultural Credit and Insurance.

(F) Chairman: S. P. Houston, Mo.

Secretary: V. N. Valgren.

Asbury F. Lever, D. C.

Spencer Carter, Va.

A. B. Farmer, N. H.

Joseph Hirsch, Tex.

Guy Huston, Ill.

Chas. A. Lyman, D. C.

H. C. McKenzie, N. Y.

C. B. Merriam, Kans.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., D. C.

Theodore Price, N. Y.

E. H. Thomson, Mass.

George Woodruff, Ill.

H. M. Hill, Kans.

C. S. Brown, Ariz.

John B. Black, Md.

Chas. Graff, Neb.

Will A. Pattison, N. M.

Clarence Ousley, Tex.

W. W. Eagles, N. C.

A. C. Miller, D. C.

Mark Woods, Neb.







Committee No. 3. Transportation

Chairman: H. J. Waters, Mo.

Secretary: Thos. H. McDonald

a. Railway Transportation

Chairman: L. D. Sweet, Colo.

Secretary: J. H. Parmelee

F. John Edward, Fla.

Clifford Thorne, Ill.

W. M. Burlingame, Mont.

W. T. White, N. Y.

R. G. Phillips, N. Y.

Wm. Pohlman, Ore.

A. H. Jenkins, Pa.

Sam Cowan, Tex.

John L. Jordan, Wyo.

C. H. MacDowell, Ill.

C. J. Osborn, Neb.

F. R. Todd, Ill.

Howard Leonard, Ill.

T. C. Powell, N. Y.

E. E. Clark, D. C.

I. H. Kent, Nev.

W. L. Wagner, Ill.

M. J. Gormley, D. C.

C. O. Rane, Mo.

R. M. Gunn, Ia.

Ed O'Neal, Ala.

Martin Amorous, Ga.







Committee No. 3 Continued....

b. Water Transportation

Chairman: J. R. Howard, Ia.

Secretary: Max Lorenz

L. E. Potter, Minn.

E. B. Pommerening, Wis.

A. D. Lasker, D. C.

Bird M. Robinson, D. C.

J. C. Chase, Fla.

Peter G. Ten Eyck, Wash.

Fred Heiskell, Ark.

E. E. Frizell, Kan.

Milo D. Campbell, Mich.

c. Highway Transportation

Chairman: W. H. Walker, Calif.

Secretary: W. C. Markham

C. M. Babcock, Minn.

R. D. Chapin, Mich.

Wayne Dinsmore, Ill.

H. S. Firestone, Ohio

Dwight B. Heard, Ariz.

Gray Silver, W. Va.

O. G. Smith, Neb.

Harry H. Billamy, D. C.

Mrs. Frank M. Black, Pa.

Geo. C. Conn, Mich.

James E. Gorman, Ill.

O. Stickney, Nev.







Committee No. 4. Foreign Competition and Demand

Chairman: Harvey J. Sconce, Ill.      Secretary: W. F. Callander

William Black, Ky.

John G. Brown, Ind.

G. Howard Davison, N. Y.

Walter Page, Ill.

W. K. James, Mo.

Henry C. Stuart, Va.

G. F. Warren, N. Y.

George R. White, Tex.

Thos. Wilson, Ill.

Frederick B. Wells, Minn.

Harry Thayer, Mass.

C. A. Cobb, Ga.

R. E. Sheppard, Ida.

Hans Georgeson, N. D.

C. C. King, Okla.







Committee No. 5. Costs, Prices and Readjustments.

Chairman: H. L. Russell, Wisc.

Secretary: E. G. Nourse.

a. In the Cotton Belt.

Chairman: D. R. Coker, S. C.

Secretary: C. S. Scofield.

R. B. Lowe, Mass.

W. A. Morris, Ala.

J. T. Orr, Texas.

A. H. Stone, Miss.

J. S. Wannamaker, S.C.

b. In the Wheat Regions.

Chairman: J. W. Shorthill, Neb.

Secretary: C. R. Ball.

J. W. Batchellor, S. D.

L. E. Moses, Mo.

Barton Needham, Kansas.

E. B. Page, N. D.

W. M. Jardine, Kansas.

R. W. Ritner, Oregon.

T. R. Hillard, Pa.

G. W. Kelly, Minn.

c. In the Corn Belt.

Chairman: Warren McCray, Ind.

Secretary: C. W. Warburton.

Cl. O. Drayton, Ill.

F. H. Funk, Ill.

Hayes Walker, Mo.

Tom Wheeler, Ind.

C. W. Hunt, Iowa.







Committee No. 5. continued.....

d. In the dairy regions.

Chairman: G. W. Slocum, N. Y.

Secretary: C. W. Larson.

L. M. Bailey, Pa.

A. J. Glover, Wisc.

D. G. Harry, Maryland.

Charles L. Hill, Wisc.

O. L. Martin, Vt.

B. H. Rawl, Calif.

A. D. Van Metre, W. Va.

H. E. Van Norman, Calif.

A. M. Loomis, D. C.

J. F. Peck, Tenn.

e. In the range country:

Chairman: Praeger Miller, N. Mex.

Secretary: E. C. Chilcott.

Fred Bixby, Calif.

Charles C. Collins, Colo.

Gov. R. D. Cary, Wyo.

James T. Jardine, Oregon.

E. O. Solway, Montana.

John Whitehurst, Okla.

J. S. Abbott, D. C.

E. J. Bodman, Ark.







Committee No. 5. continued.....

f. In the Tobacco Districts.

Chairman: Judge Robt. W. Bingham, Ky. Secretary: F. B. Wilkinson.

G. H. Bowles, Va.

B. W. Kilgore, N. C.

W. Pinney, Conn.

Leslie R. Smith, Mass.

J. C. Stone, Ky.

g. In Sugar Production.

Chairman: R. E. Mulling, La.

Secretary: C. O. Townsend.

J. M. Collins, Colo.

A. B. Cook, Mich.

W. R. Dodson, La.

h. In Fruit and Vegetable Production.

Chairman: Henry M. Dunlap, Ill.

Secretary: L. C. Corbett.

Herbert L. Baker, Mich.

John Dillon, N. Y.

J. Edward Moon, Pa.

O. F. E. Winberg, Ala.

i. Cost and Price Studies.

Chairman: H. W. Jeffers, N. J.

Secretary: G. W. Forster.

John F. Cunningham, Ohio.

H. C. Filley, Neb.

L. H. Goddard, Ohio.

Louis F. Miller, Ohio.







Committee No. 5. continued.....

i. continued.

Ralph Snyder, Kansas.

j. Negro Farm Problems.

Chairman: Benjamin F. Hubert, Ala.      Secretary: C. F. Hall.

William S. Scarborough, Ohio.

H. J. Turner, N. C.

C. H. Williams, Ga.

R. W. Westberry, S. C.







Committee No. 6. Crop and Market Statistics

Chairman: C. S. Barrett, Ga.      Secretary: L. M. Estabrook

a. Crop Statistics

Chairman: L. S. Bean, Me.      Secretary: C. E. Gage

James Moore, N. Y.

J. W. Fox, Miss.

Frank Moorhead, Ia.

R. C. Tucker, Calif.

Henry F. Butler, Me.

b. Live Stock Statistics

Chairman: N. P. Hull, Mich.      Secretary: S. A. Jones

Frank Hagenbarth, Utah.

Joseph H. Mercer, Kan.

Thos. F. Riggs, Ind.

A. H. Sanders, Ill.

c. Market Movements and Stocks

Chairman: Homer C. Price, Ohio.      Secretary: C. V. Whalin

Everett C. Brown, Ill.

Thomas Cooper, Ky.

Robert McDougall, Ill.

Leo Stuhr, Neb.

d.      A. Kaplan, La.

J. B. Esby, Ala.

C. W. Swayze, Colo.







Committee No. 6 Continued...

d. Farm and Market Price Statistics

Chairman: Eugene Funk, Ill.      Secretary: Nat C. Murray

John Lee Coulter, N. D.

C. A. Lorey, Colo.

James W. Wilson, S. D.

L. I. Moore, N. C.

Chas. W. Wicks, N. Y.

M. Leith, Iowa.







Committee No. 7. Marketing of Farm Products

Chairman: G. Harold Powell, Calif. Secretary: Asher Hobson

a. Standard Grades as a Factor in Marketing

Chairman: E. Percy Miller, Ill. Secretary: Geo. Livingston

Jas. F. Bell, Minn.

Chester Gray, Mo.

J. M. Klein, N. Y.

G. L. McKay, Ill.

A. R. Marsha, N. Y.

Albert W. Elliott, Mass.

W. M. Gist, Fla.

F. G. Harland, Idaho

E. P. Brown, Neb.

b. Orderly Marketing

Chairman: Carl Williams, Okla. Secretary: W. A. Wheeler

E. L. Clark, N. J.

R. S. French, D. C.

C. I. Lewis, Ore.

John D. Miller, N. Y.

Richard Pattee, Mass.

G. L. Sands, Ark.

H. W. Tinkham, R. I.

Geo. Roberts, Nebr.

A. Sykes, Iowa.







Committee No. 7 Continued...

c. Warehousing and Wholesaling Facilities

Chairman: Charles J. Brand, Pa. Secretary: H. S. Yohe

J. M. Anderson, Minn.

Vernon T. Davis, Miss.

Arthur B. Hancock, Ky.

Frank Horne, L. I.

J. S. Schofield, Ala.

H. W. Sumners, Texas.

E. S. Butler, La.

C. Y. Thompson, Nebr.

d. Cooperation as a Factor in Marketing

Chairman: C. H. Gustafson, Ill. Secretary: L. S. Tenny

D. E. Lyday, Texas

H. B. Nickerson, Minn.

George M. Peek, Ill.

J. H. Ross, Fla.

J. A. Simpson, Okla.

Hale Tennant, Mich.







Committee No. 7 Continued...

e. State and Federal Service and Regulation

Chairman: C. P. Norgord, Wis.      Secretary: Wells A. Sherman  
E. E. Faville, Wash.  
Edward Houx, Mo.  
Arthur R. Rule, N. Y.  
W. J. Story, Va.  
Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Fla.  
G. H. Hecke, Calif.  
J. J. Hylton, Nev.  
E. R. Davidson, Nebr.  
R. C. Reed, N. M.  
George B. Terrell, Texas

f. Price Fixing in the Marketing System

Chairman: Alva Agee, N. J.      Secretary: Alexander E. Cance  
W. H. Lyon, S. D.  
Julius H. Barnes, N. Y.  
W. I. Drummond, Mo.  
E. L. Harrison, Ky.  
W. C. Lansdon, Kan.  
E. T. Meredith, Iowa.  
Houston K. Jones, Texas  
W. L. Fink, N. D.  
N. B. Keaton, S. D.







Committee No. 7 Continued...

g. Market Cost Studies and Improved Business Methods

Chairman: J. A. Whitefield, D. C. Secretary: H. E. Erdman

J. B. Ardis, La.

William Hirth, Mo.

Edward Sutton, N. Y.

Geo. W. Fulk, Ill.

Mrs. Russell Tyson, Ill.

A. B. Peet, Del.

Mrs. Edward P. Castigan, D. C.

Vernon Campbell, D. C.

Ole Swanson, S. D.

B. O. Franzen, N. Y.

J. H. Hagan, N. D.

R. G. Kleberg, Texas







Committee No. 8. Agricultural Research and Education.

Chairman: O. E. Bradfute, Ohio

Secretary: K. F. Kellerman

a. Research

Chairman: A. F. Woods, Md.

Secretary: C. V. Piper

E. S. Bayard, Pa.

A. J. R. Curtis, Ill.

Dr. J. N. Harper, Ga.

W. S. Hill, S. D.

Chas. L. McNary, D. C.

Herbert W. Myrick, Mass.

W. J. Morse, Maine

Wilmon Newell, Fla.

Gustave Ober, Jr., Md.

F. A. Reid, Ariz.

Kingman M. Robins, N. Y.

H. P. Strasbaugh, Md.

J. Ogden Armour, Ill.

W. H. Stackhouse, Ill.

Oliver Lee, N. M.

G. M. Putnam, N. H.

John W. Hay, Wyo.

Ephraim Hergeson, Utah

Mrs. Geo. Freedhoff, Nev.

Mrs. Lula Kortz-Hudson, Neb.

Frank E. Blakeman, Conn.







Committee No. 8 Continued....

b. Agricultural Education

Chairman: T. C. Atkeson, W. Va.      Secretary: D. J. Crosby

G. I. Christie, Ind.

J. F. Duggar, Ala.

John Fields, Okla.

A. W. Gilbert, Mass.

H. A. Morgan, Tenn.

J. N. Norton, Neb.

W. M. Riggs, S. C.

E. H. Taylor, N. J.

A. A. Johnson, N. Y.

H. D. Lute, Neb.

George McKerrow, Wisc.



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Committee No. 9. A National Forest Policy

Chairman: Gifford Pinchot.

Secretary: Raphael Zon.

a. A Permanent Timber Supply

Chairman: Filibert Roth

Secretary: E. H. Clapp

Mrs. M. W. Park, Ill.

Albert Manning, N. Y.

A. J. Fleming, Ga.

W. D. Brookings, D. C.

A. W. Laird, Idaho

b. Cooperative Forest Production

Chairman: A. C. Davis

Secretary: J. G. Peters

Mrs. John Harbert, Colo.

Carl Vrooman, Ill.

E. P. Willits, Pa.

Arthur Capper

c. Forest Research

Chairman: H. S. Graves, D. C.

Secretary: Joseph Kittredge

C. L. King, Pa.

J. H. Pratt, N. C.

John McSparran, Pa.

Dan Wallace, Minn.

Geo. W. Sissons, N. Y.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS



Committee No. 10. National Land Policies

Chairman: R. A. Pearson, Ia.

Secretary: B. H. Hibbard

a. Land Utilization

Chairman: H. H. Halladay, Mich.

Secretary: R. P. Teele

W. W. Tierney, Tex.

Richard T. Ely, Wis.

Louis N. Geldert, D. C.

W. B. Hunter, Ga.

G. C. Spence, Ore.

W. S. Shearer, Idaho

George Thomas, Utah

A. P. Davis, D. C.

b. Tenancy and Land Ownership

Chairman: C. V. Gregory, Ill.

Secretary: L. C. Gray

R. T. DeBerry, Tenn.

B. Harris, S. C.

F. B. Mumford, Mo.

E. M. Sweitzer, Pa.

W. L. Austin, D. C.

O. L. Mills, D. C.

James Nicol, Mich.

W. C. Candland, Utah

Mrs. L. E. McClung, W. Va.







Committee No. 11. Farm Population and Farm Home

Chairman: S. J. Lowell, N. Y.

Secretary: C. J. Galpin

a. Farm Population

Chairman: Wm. A. Mather, N. Y. Secretary: Dr. C. L. Stewart

A. R. Mann, N. Y.

Clarence Poe, N. C.

J. H. Roosa, Del.

Grant H. Slocum, Mich.

Paul L. Vogt, Pa.

Thomas F. Hunt, Calif.

Mrs. L. C. Chappell, S. C.

Mrs. H. F. Chaffee, N. D.

Mrs. W. C. Martin, Tex.

Mrs. J. W. Jones, Md.

b. The Farm Home.

Chairman: Mrs. J. C. Ketcham, Mich. Secretary: Agnes E. Harris

Mrs. Frank E. Blakeman, Conn.

Bradford Knapp, Ark.

George Martin, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Ind.

Mrs. Carl Williams, Okla.

Miss Neale S. Knowles, Ia.

Mrs. W. A. Mather, N. Y.

W. J. Thompson, Maine

S. S. Pennock, Pa.

Mrs. Charles Schutler, Mo.







Release - Immediate

STATEMENT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COMPETITION AND  
DEMAND OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.  
January 24, 1922.

The committee met with a full membership and organized with Harvey J. Sconce of Illinois, Chairman, and W. F. Callander of the Bureau of Markets, Secretary. Chairman H. J. Sconce outlined briefly some of the problems which he considered might properly be taken up by the Committee and called for suggestions from the various members. Following are some of the problems suggested: The need for better and more complete information concerning foreign crops and markets; a greater support for the International Institute of Agriculture; the establishment of an agricultural attache service and the better utilization of the commercial attache and consular service in the gathering of information of benefit to American agriculture; the use of export grades as an aid to foreign trade; export credits and the tariff policy as affecting exports were also considered.

Carl S. Vrooman of Illinois appeared before the Committee in the interest of foreign credit, advocating the establishment of further Government export machinery for handling the exports of our surplus products. Gumaro Villalobos, Consul General of Mexico, also appeared before the Committee and told of the opportunities in Mexico for extending the market for American farm and other products.

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The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The seventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The eighth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The ninth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The tenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The eleventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The twelfth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The thirteenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The fourteenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The fifteenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The sixteenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The seventeenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The eighteenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The nineteenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.



Release - Immediate

STATEMENT FROM COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND  
EDUCATION OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.  
January 24, 1922.

The committee organized with O. E. Bradfute of Ohio, chairman, and K. F. Kellerman, secretary, and divided into sub committees on research with A. F. Woods of Maryland, chairman, and C. V. Piper, secretary, and agricultural education with T. C. Atkesson of West Virginia, chairman, and D. J. Crosby, secretary. J. Ogden Armour took part in the discussion of agricultural research. Discussion in the general committee showed a feeling that more research is needed. The report of the committee will probably indicate, that, while further research along all lines is considered desirable, especial attention should be directed along lines of economic aspect.

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to the Committee on Foreign  
for a statement outlining the crop  
ment of Agriculture and how the present system <sup>is</sup> extended and improved. It  
was stated to be the purpose of this committee to outline a constructive program  
for supplying the statistical data needed by American farmers and business men in  
relation to agriculture and the marketing of agricultural products.

The full committee adjourned to meet Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. After  
adjournment of the full committee the four subcommittees held separate meetings.



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STATEMENT FROM COMMITTEE ON CROP AND MARKET  
STATISTICS OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE  
January 24, 1922.

The committee on crop and market statistics of the National Agricultural Conference met at the Willard Hotel at 2 o'clock. Charles S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., President of the National Farmers Union is chairman, and Leon M. Estabrook, Associate Chief of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is secretary. Present at the meeting were: J.W. Fox, cotton planter of Scott, Miss.; L.S. Bean, potato grower, of Presque Isle, Me.; Henry F. Butler, farmer and fruit grower of Wiscasset, Me.; H.P. Hull, president of the National Dairy Union of Dimondale, Mich.; Homer C. Price, fruit grower of Newark, Ohio; Everet C. Brown, President of the National Live-stock Exchange, Chicago; Thomas Cooper, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.; Robert McDougal, President of the Chicago Board of Trade; Leo Stuhr, State Secretary of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.; A. Caplan, rice grower, Crowley, La.; Eugene Funk, farmer, Bloomington, Ill.; John Lee Coulter, President of the North Dakota College of Agriculture, Fargo, N.D.; N.I. Moore, farmer, New Bern, N.C.; Charles W. Wick, farmer of Utica, N.Y.; and M. Leith, farmer of Ware, Iowa.

The full committee organized into four subcommittees: Crop Statistics, with L.S. Bean of Presque Isle, Me., chairman, and Charles E. Gage of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates as secretary; Live Stock Statistics, with N.P. Hull of Dimondale, Mich., as chairman, and S.A. Jones, of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, as secretary; Statistics of Market Movement and Stocks, with Homer C. Price of Newark, Ohio, as chairman, and C.V. Whalin of the Bu. of Markets and Crop Estimates as secretary; Farm and Market Price Statistics, with Eugene Funk of Bloomington, Ill. as chairman, and Nat C. Murray, Secretary, Chief Statistician of the Bu. of Markets and Crop Estimates.

Mr. Moore discussed the importance of having accurate statistics on cost of producing crops, but was informed by the chairman that this is a subject for another special committee. Mr. Funk spoke of the importance of having full information on crop and livestock production, and was advised that this subject is assigned

to the Committee on Competition and Demand. Mr. Estabrook was called upon



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Release - Immediate

STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON COST, PRICES AND READJUSTMENTS  
OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

January 24, 1922.

Credit facilities to foreign countries so they can purchase surplus corn and oats now a burden to farmers of the corn belt was recommended by Governor Warren McCray of Indiana, chairman of the subcommittee for the corn belt of the committee on Costs, Prices and Readjustments. Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, Illinois, another member of this committee said lower costs for transportation and the development of foreign markets would help bring prices for farm products back to normal. Others members who took part in the preliminary discussion were Tom Wheeler, of Huntington, Ind.; C. W. Hunt, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau; Hayes Walker, of Kansas City; and H. G. Windser, of Boonville, Mo.

The tobacco belt is in serious need of a standard warehouse system, according to Leslie R. Smith, of Massachusetts, a member of the subcommittee on costs and prices for the tobacco district. W. Pinney, of Connecticut, called attention to the need for reliable statistics on cost of production and prices. He said tobacco growers ought to be informed in regard to prices and stocks of tobacco on hand by grades.

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STATEMENT FROM COMMITTEE ON FARM POPULATION AND FARM HOME  
OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.  
January 24, 1922.

The committee divided into two subcommittees, one on Farm Population and one on Farm Home. Mrs. J. C. Ketcham, of Hastings, Mich., member of the National Farm Bureau committee and chairman of the conference subcommittee on Farm Home, called the meeting to order and asked for an expression of opinion and the plan of work to be followed. The following recommendations were made by various members of the committee:

W. J. Thompson, of South China, Me., urged the necessity of maintaining the same standards in the farm home as are maintained in the other homes of the nation. He referred to the proportion of farm ownership and tenancy and suggested that in the long-time program to be suggested by the conference an effort be made to make it possible to increase the proportion of farm owners.

Miss Neale S. Knowles, of Ames, Iowa, urged a recognition of the fine piece of work the farm women are doing in organized ways to make popular good standards of living in the farm home and the work they can do along lines of maintaining these standards even under present financial conditions and urged cooperation between town and country people. Mrs. Carl Williams, of Oklahoma City, Okla., urged the great need of social life in making farm life more attractive to young people.

S. J. Lowell, master of the National Grange, Fredonia, N. Y., chairman of the conference committee on Farm Population and Farm Home, said: If the Post Office Department would reduce the parcel postage in the first zone on books sent out as loans from free libraries, the farmers of the country would begin to have an opportunity for reading something like that of the city man.

Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, dean, California College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., said: Civilization progresses through increasing food supply, decreasing severity of toil and improving hygienic conditions. Any steps taken along these lines will prove a help not only to the farmer but to the whole nation.







Release - Immediate.

SOME FARM LOAN COMPANIES  
EXTORT HIGH INTEREST RATES

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In a statement issued shortly before the National Agricultural Conference opened, Secretary Wallace called attention to the advantage which some farm loan companies are taking of farmers. He said:

"One of the matters which I shall present to the conference is the thoroughly selfish and grasping attitude of many companies of different sorts which loan money on farm mortgages.

"Large numbers of farm mortgages are coming due and must be renewed. Large numbers of farmers whose lands are not mortgaged are finding it necessary to mortgage them to raise money to pay floating debts which they can not meet in any other way. The farmers will have a hard time to get through this crop season and maintain their production. In view of this, it is discouraging to note that many companies and individuals who are in the business of loaning money on farm mortgages are taking advantage of the farmers' distress to heartlessly extort a rate of interest and terms of loan which can not be justified. The farmer is being compelled to pay 6,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and 7 per cent on five and ten year loans, without optional payments, and to these high interest rates a commission of 5 or 6 and in some cases as high as 10 per cent is being added. Also many companies are cutting down the amount they loan per acre to the lowest possible point, thus restricting the







farmers' credit at the very time when it should be expanded as far as may be done safely.

"There is no better security than a conservative loan on a producing farm, and such loans should be made at a relatively low rate of interest. No one should find fault with such restrictions in value as may be dictated by sound business prudence, nor should any one object to a fair interest rate, determined <sup>not</sup> by the temporary distress of the borrower, but by the probable loan value of money during the next five years.

"But in this time of national stress one finds it necessary to rigidly censor his own words when speaking of some of the practices being followed by altogether too many companies and individuals engaged in the farm mortgage business.

"In all lines of business we find predatory individuals who seek opportunities to take advantage of the misfortunes of others. We expect that from men of a certain type. But it is a real shock to note that the same sort of thing is now being done by some insurance companies and farm mortgage loan companies of whom we have a right to expect a higher code of ethics.

"There is exactly the same need now of mobilizing our dollars that there was of mobilizing our men during the war. The country is in the midst of an economic depression which is imposing severe hardships both upon farmers and upon many other classes of people. In such a time there ought to be more helpful consideration for those who are in business difficulties, in most cases through no fault of their own."







TEXT OF RESOLUTION ON MUSCLE SHOALS  
ADOPTED BY  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

RESOLVED,

To accomplish results without any further delay whatsoever, we urge the Secretary of war to recommend and the Congress to accept Henry Ford's proposal to take over the hydro-electric power and air-nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, under a guarantee to operate same for one hundred years at its present capacity of approximately 100,000<sup>tons</sup>/of ammonium nitrate per annum, opening the Tennessee River to navigation, cheapening the production of fertilizer, metals and other commodities, and assuring the United States nitrogen independence in peace or war.







STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL CREDIT, INSURANCE  
AND TAXATION OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE  
January 24, 1922.

This organized with S. F. Houston, Missouri, Chairman of the Committee, and V. N. Valgren, Secretary.

At the suggestion of various members of the Committee, it was decided, first, to give an audience to persons present who were not members of the Committee, but who had suggestions which they desired to make.

B. F. Keith of North Carolina, set forth the difficulty confronting the farmers in his section of the country. He particularly stressed the need for loans for longer periods than at present available.

Weston Starr of Chicago criticised suggestions made at the present conference and elsewhere to the effect that farmers should organize because other business interests were already organized. He argued that existing organizations were in general detrimental and that the need was for suppression and control of organizations rather than for the creation of new ones. He also argued that the Federal government only should be permitted to issue paper money, and that this function should not be exercised by banks.

Theodore Price of New York stressed the need for crop insurance by the farmer, and favored Government insurance for agricultural risks on the theory that no private institution was in position to give adequate insurance protection to agriculture in the country as a whole. He pointed to the success of the Federal War RISK Bureau in support of its argument for Federal crop insurance.

W. B. Doak of Clifton Station, Va., criticised the Federal Farm Loan Act for undue conservatism, holding that the absolute limit on loans should be raised to a sum greater than \$10,000 and also that the percentage of the value of the property that might be covered by a loan should be increased.

Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass. made various suggestions for amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act as well as the Federal Reserve Act, with a view to bringing about a closer relationship between the two systems. Among his suggestions was one to the effect that the Chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board should be exofficio member of the Federal Reserve Board, and similarly that the president of each of the twelve Federal Land Banks should serve on the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of the corresponding territory.







Mr. Manson of the District of Columbia, representing a number of National Farm Loan Associations, criticised various recommendations made by the Federal Farm Loan Board in its recent report. Mr. Manson believes that the cooperative features of the Federal Farm Loan System, which were temporarily set aside by a later amendment of the law, should be immediately restored, and that the management of the system should be placed in the hands of the stockholders who carry the financial liability. He also argued that the earnings of the system should be more fully distributed from time to time in order that farmers might secure their loans at actual cost in accordance with the intention of the act. L. G. Wilson of Arizona moved that Mr. Manson be requested to submit a brief of his petition regarding proposed changes in the Farm Loan Act and his recommendations in the matter. This motion was seconded by Colonel Ousley of Texas and others and was carried.

L. I. Moore of North Carolina presented his views on the tobacco situation in the country, stressing particularly the need for a permanent system of finance for cooperative associations handling this crop. For the time being, according to Mr. Moore, the War Finance Corporation was giving material aid but he argued that loans should always be available to such associations running for a term of from 6 to 12 months.

After a suggestion by Colonel Clarence Ousley of Texas it was moved by Mr. Lever of the Federal Farm Loan Board that the committee be divided into three sub committees to consider respectively the questions of "Finance and Credit", "Crop Insurance", and "Taxation". The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Lever was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Credit, Theodore Price of New York was made Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and H. C. McKenzie of New York was made Chairman of the Committee on Taxation. It was later decided to further subdivide the committee on "Finance and Credit", one section to consider problems relating to the Federal Farm Loan Act, and the other section to consider problems connected with loans to the farmer based on personal and collateral security.

The members of the general committee were then placed on the four sub committees as follows:

Committee to consider matters relating to the Farm Loan Act: A. B. Farmer of New Hampshire, Guy Houston, Illinois; Chas. A. Lyman, D. C.; E. H. Thompson, Mass.; Geo. Woodruff, Ill.; F. A. Reed, Ariz.







The Committee on Short time of personal credit to the farmer was composed of A. F. Lever, D. C.; Eugene Meyer, Jr., D. C.; L. G. Wilson, Arizona; Clarence Ousley, Tex.; A. C. Miller, D. C.;

The Committee on Agricultural Insurance was made up of Theodore Price, N. Y.; Spencer Carter, Va.; Joseph Hirsch, Tex.; J. B. Black, Md.; W. A. Pattison, N. M.;

The Committee on Taxation included H. C. McKenzie, N. Y.; C. B. Merriam, Kan.; H. M. Hill, Kan.; and Mark Woods, Neb.

The entire Committee will reconvene at 2:00 P. M. on Wednesday.

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